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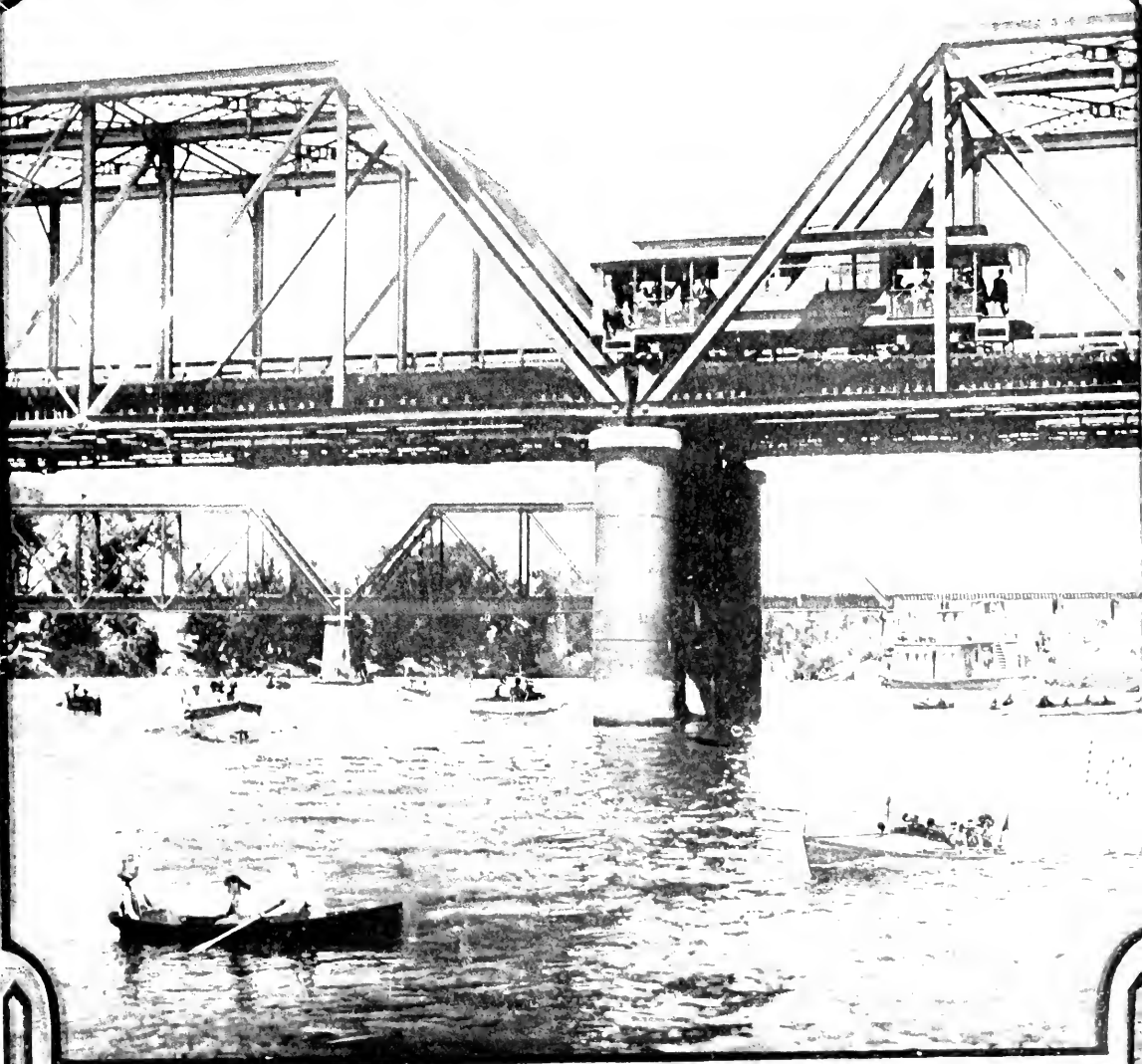




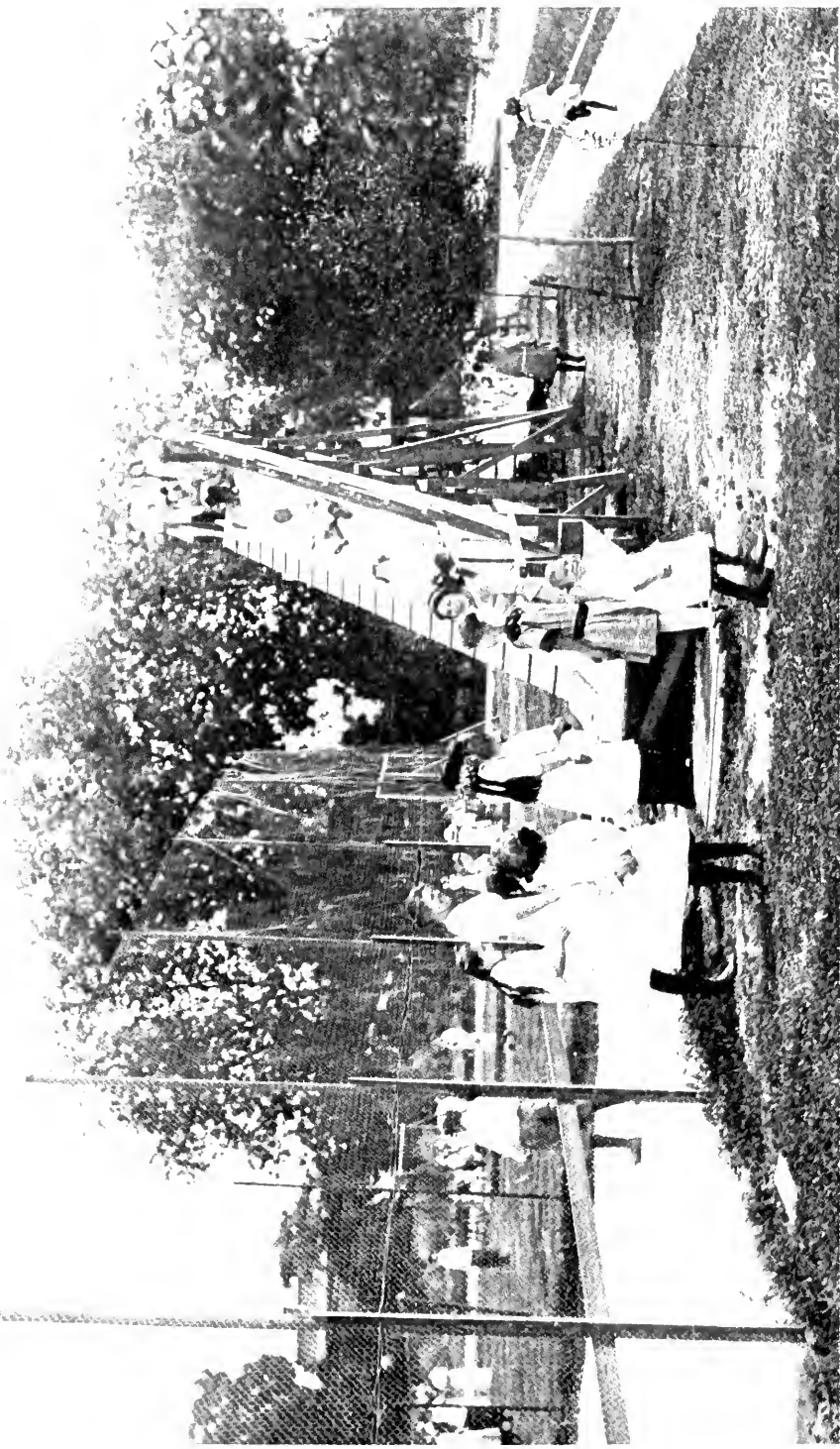


# CALIFORNIA

## YUBA-SUTTER COUNTIES



FEATHER RIVER, CONNECTING LINK OF YUBA-SUTTER COUNTIES



Health-giving recreation hour in school life. One of the many school playgrounds in Yuba-Sutter Counties

# CALIFORNIA

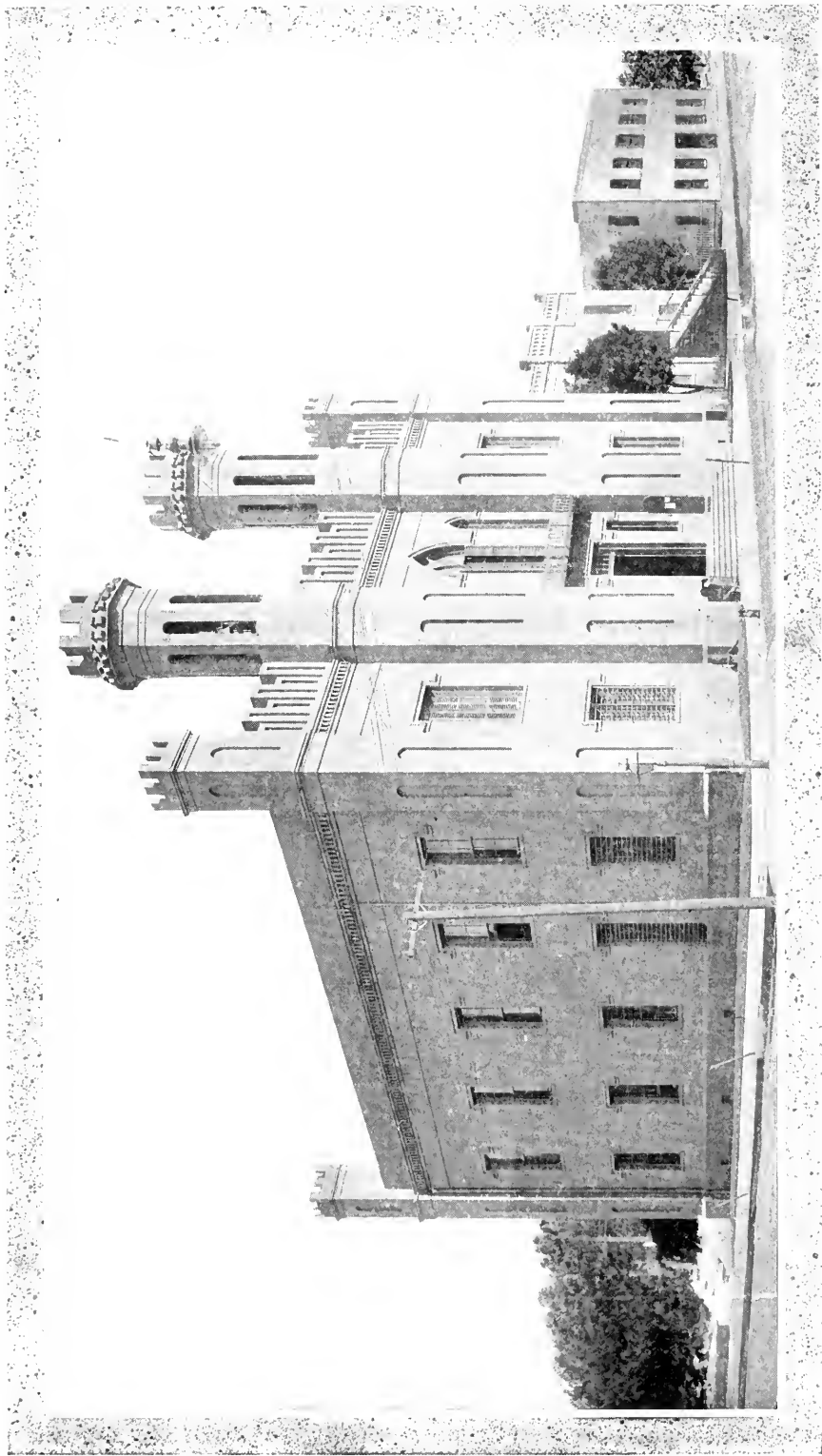
## YUBA-SUTTER COUNTIES

SOIL & WATER  
CLIMATE  
HEALTH *and*  
PROSPERITY



THE YUBA-SUTTER BOOKLET IS PUBLISHED AND APPROVED BY THE  
BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS OF YUBA-SUTTER COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA

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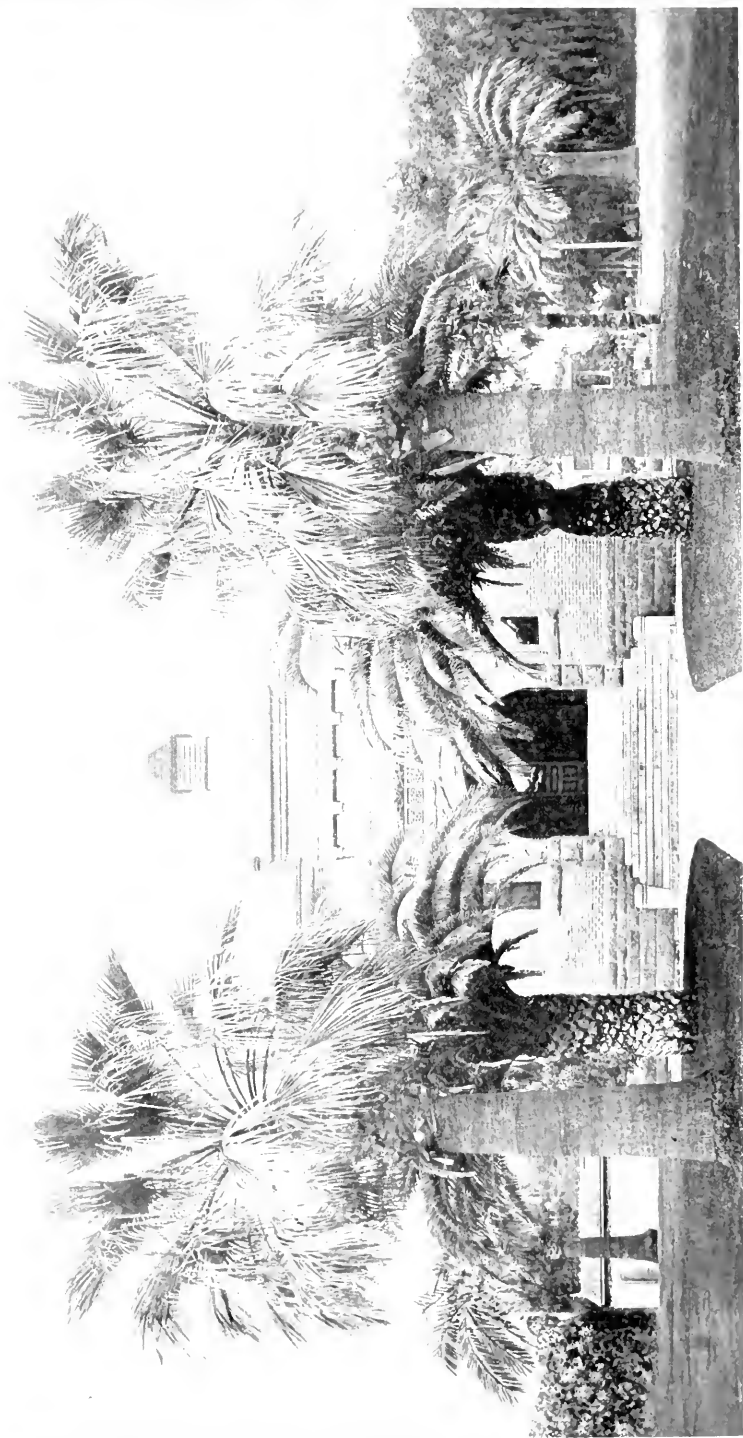


Yuba County Courthouse, Marysville

Photo by McCurry Photo Co.

Board of Supervisors, Yuba County.

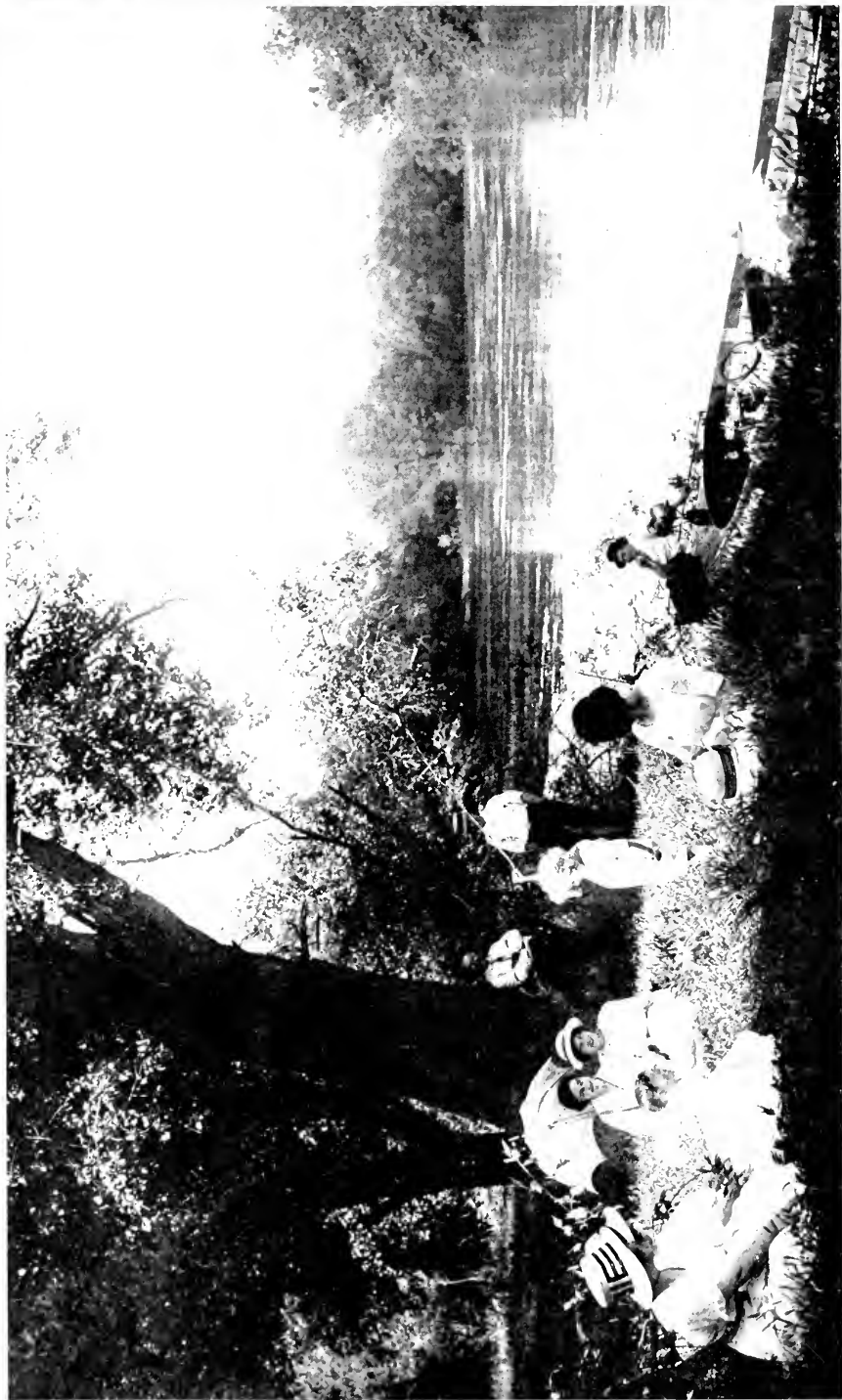
William J. Mellon (Chairman), Frederick Roberts, Phillip J. Divver, John J. Casey, David Morrison, J. F. Eastman (Clerk).



### Hall of Records, Sutter County

Board of Supervisors, Sutter County.

W. J. Gray, A. E. Schellenger, F. H. Graves, F. J. Michel, Samuel Gray, Alvin Weis, Clerk



Attractive picnic grounds abound. Group of pleasure-seekers along the banks of the beautiful Feather River  
*Photo by McCurry Foto Co.*





*Photo by McCurry Foto Co.*

Home life of ease and comfort in ideal surroundings in Sutter County

# YUBA-SUTTER COUNTIES CALIFORNIA

## A UNIT IN RICHNESS



FACTS, results, proof—it is with these that Yuba-Sutter counties, together forming a region of unsurpassed richness and possibilities, give to the man looking westward this advice: "Come here; you will find what you are seeking."

For these counties combine with their richness a versatility and a scope for the specialist that make them an epitome of the brightest phases of agricultural and horticultural California. And more settlers are needed.

The story told here is not of diffused optimistic glow, but of optimism based definitely on crops and conditions.

The region is exceptionally rich; it is fast being raised to new levels of development. The day of the small farmer is come. Swift as is the development of both counties, there is still room aplenty for him here.

To the main facts first.

These counties have the soil for success—and it all has been proven: soil alluvial and in plains, foothills and on higher slopes, each with its special adaptabilities and attractions. Moreover, land prices are still low.

Then the climate: California at its best gives the idea under that head.

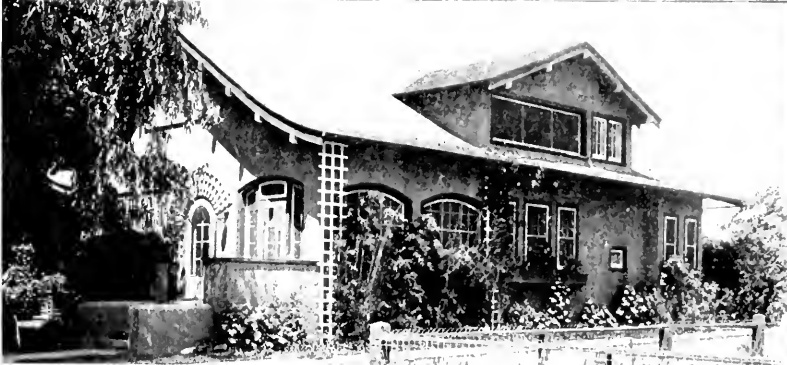
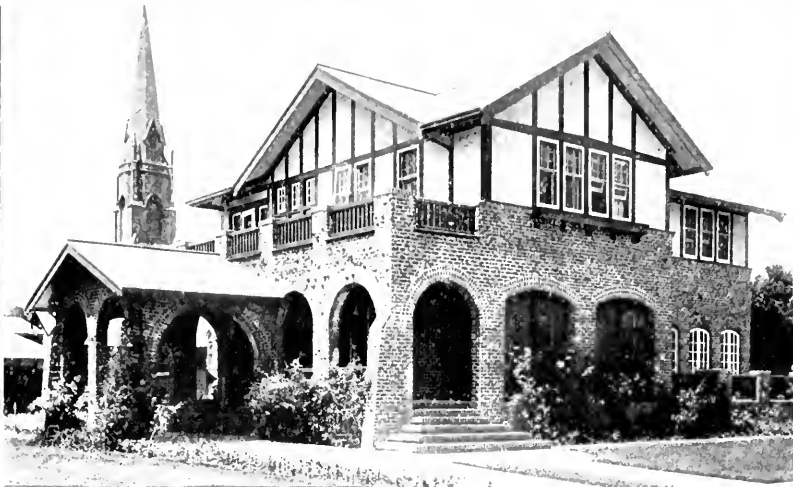
Water for irrigation: plenty of it, underground for the pumper, in waterways for the ditch irrigator. Streams and rivers cross and hem in the entire district. There is, besides, adequate drainage.

Those are the things that grow crops. To market them there are steam



*Photo by McCurry Foto Co.*

A few of the beautiful Sutter County homes, evidence of agricultural prosperity



*Photo by McCurdy Photo Co.*

Throughout Yuba County are found attractive, comfortable homes like these



*Photo by McCurry Foto Co.*

One of the beautiful palm-shaded streets for which Yuba City, Sutter County, is noted

and electric lines serving every neighborhood in each county, besides a thorough-going system of river transportation. There are big markets at hand in the counties' canneries and fruit-drying plants and creameries. There are the markets of the West, and, brought near by the now open Panama Canal, those of the world as well. Don't forget the canal, with its ships that load at wharves reached by boats and cars easily accessible to Yuba and Sutter shippers. The completion of the Panama waterway means so much to California that California celebrates with the biggest world's fair on record—San Francisco's Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Not only do the growers of this region reach the big markets easily, but early as well. Earliness of ripening is one of the prime advantages here. Peaches, apricots, oranges, grapes, vegetables—these and many more crops are ready from two weeks to two months ahead of the production of competitive regions. And in many instances they bring prices well above the California average, not only for earliness but simply because of their quality.

It is in a measure significant of the richness of these counties that some of the chief varieties of fruits have originated here, including the famous Phillips cling peach and the Thompson Seedless raisin grape.

One asset of no small moment is the possibility of what has of late become known as two-story farming—ground crops growing under productive trees. They have done that for years in Sutter and Yuba. Orchardists and vineyardists often pay most or all of their expenses in developing their trees or vines by tilling the ground between the rows, growing berries, melons, vegetables and other products. The grain men, too, find it pays to plant potatoes or similar crops after harvest. Double crops mean double profits, and while the process needs the best of conditions, the best is found here.

There is always a harvest time in this region. The orchards alone provide that, and it means not only benefits for the individual grower, but the maintenance of a high stage of prosperity for the entire community throughout the year.

The spring fruits of the counties are strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and cherries. These are marketed in April, May and June.

Early summer fruits are apricots, plums, peaches and pears. The first peaches are ready by the last of May. Apricots and the earlier varieties of plums ripen about the same time. From then until October there is no cessation in the marketing of the fruit.

The winter fruits are oranges, lemons and olives, ripening in November, December and January.

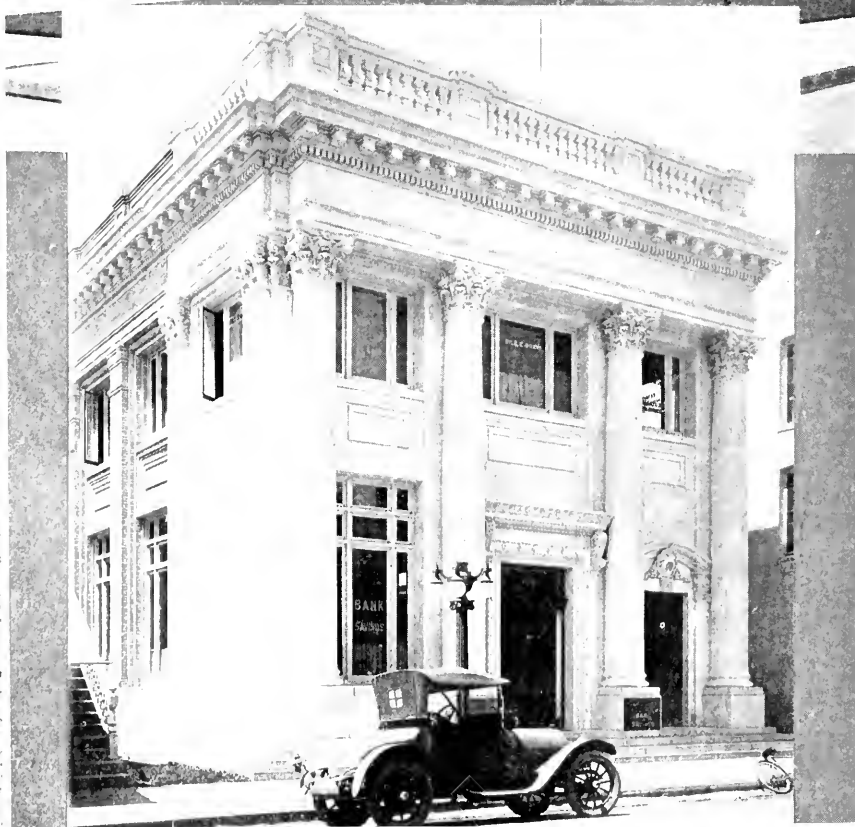
Then there are the hops, in midsummer; the grapes and raisins a little later; the alfalfa, cut five or six times a year; the rice, the beets and other vegetables in their seasons.

Twelve months in the year do the dairies bring in their profits. This is a famous dairy district. It has many ranches which yield alfalfa as heavily—and of as good quality—without irrigation as most California ranchers get with irrigation.

Nor is it possible to overlook the grain fields, the sheep and cattle ranches, or, by way of variety, the gold fields, in addition to the industrial wealth of the towns.

A region with all these resources could hardly escape being what Yuba-Sutter counties are—examples of American farming communities raised to the highest level.

So manifold are their assets that were one to consider them, for the sake of argument, cut off from the rest of the world, the prospect would have no terrors. Within themselves they have all that is needed—vegetable, mineral and animal.



*Photo by McCurry Foto Co.*

Stability is the architectural keynote of Yuba County's public buildings

They lie in the heart of the great Sacramento Valley. Yuba, east of Sutter, rises into the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Together they form a unit of varied and splendid richness. Sutter County is level except for the Sutter Buttes, a little cluster of peaks rising 2,500 feet from the plains.

Sutter County has an area of 611 square miles, being about thirty miles long and twenty miles wide. It is about half the size of Rhode Island. On the north lies Butte County; on the south, Sacramento County.

Yuba County, a third the size of Delaware, has an area of 625 square miles—400,000 acres.

The waterways bounding and traversing these counties contribute to their wealth with irrigation water and transportation facilities.

Yuba County's northwest boundary is Honeycut Creek; the south, Bear River; the west, the Feather River. The Yuba River flows southwest through the county's heart. Sutter County has on the northeast the Bear; along the east, the Feather, and on the west the Sacramento rivers.

Marysville and Yuba City, the seats of Yuba-Sutter counties respectively, are close neighbors, lying a little more than a hundred miles, airline, northeast of San Francisco. The transportation distance to that city is about 140 miles. Sacramento, capital of the State, is fifty-two miles south of Marysville.

These rich communities afford strong backing to the two counties. Marysville has a population exceeding 6,700 and occupies a commercial position of great importance, being located at the confluence of the Feather and Yuba rivers. Yuba City's population now exceeds 1,400. This town occupies a commanding position on the Feather River, affording a splendid opportunity of shipping the county's products to San Francisco by water.

The population of these cities is increasing at a ratio of forty-seven per cent. for the present census period.

The prospective settler, especially the Middle Western or Eastern man, who is interested in California is by now pretty well disabused of misconceptions regarding the State which only a few years ago were not uncommon. He looks for modernity, for progressive technical methods, for health and comfort on the ranches and farms of the continent's western edge. Those conditions prevail to an exceptionally high degree, even for California, in Yuba-Sutter counties.

The object of this booklet, therefore, is to give specific, accurate information on the vital factors of production, forming a trustworthy, if brief, handbook on the entire region treated, as well as an index to its wealth, development and promise.

## Object Lessons

Concrete illustrations tell more than generalizations. Here are a few specific cases showing how various crops do in both of these counties. None is without equal: some are average, some better than that. All are worth reading.

Take peaches first—they form one of the principal crops.

F. W. Weiss has a medium-sized peach orchard at Encinal. He sold his Tuscan clings in 1914 at \$30 a ton, and his yield averaged ten tons to the acre.

L. N. Schumacher of Marysville secured \$1,300 for seven and a half acres of Phillips clings. He does the thinning and pruning himself, leaving his actual expenses so low that they are practically paid by the few chickens he keeps in his orchard.

Then prunes—they are a standard success. Near Encinal T. H. Stafford got \$2,600 from six acres in 1914. This was at a six-cent base price. Thomas Holmes, who grows prunes six miles south of Yuba City, got \$4,700 for ten acres of his fruit.





*Photo by McCurry Foto Co.*

**Napoleon Square—one of the public parks of Marysville, Yuba County**

Another crop these counties are proud of is almonds. One rancher has fourteen acres of them, 108 trees to the acre. His expenses are \$5 per acre, exclusive of gathering. For that he hires men at \$1.50 per day. His best yield for one tree was ninety-six pounds. The 1914 market price on almonds was from fifteen to twenty-one cents a pound. His net profits per acre are from \$150 upward, net. He does not irrigate and he has never had a failure.

Pears—Bartletts are the most popular—are among the money-making crops. Hayward Reed has seventy acres close to the Feather River, a few miles south of Marysville. The annual production is from 30,000 to 40,000 boxes, of excellent quality. The orchard repeatedly has produced crops in one season that have sold for a gross price as much as the entire property was valued at.

Thompson Seedless is the most important grape. They are dried for raisins, some being shipped fresh. The acreage in this variety tells the story of success. There are other varieties grown as well, however. E. B. Starr has fourteen acres of thirty-year-old Zinfandel vines near Yuba City. Since they first bore, twenty-seven years ago, these wine grapes have averaged seven tons to the acre each season. The maximum yield has been fourteen tons to the acre, sold at \$14 a ton. The highest price which Starr has had was \$18 and the lowest \$10.

Grain was a famous product here not so long ago. It's still good. For instance, one farmer not far from Meridian gets fifty sacks of barley an acre from 320 acres. He sells it for about \$1 a hundredweight and after he has harvested he sets out his land to potatoes, thus getting a double income.

One of the fastest growing industries is dairying. That's because the alfalfa likes these counties. A. L. Wheeler is a bottom-land dairyman who milks twelve cows. Each brings in \$14 a month. One of the herd is worth





*Photo by McCurry Foto Co.*

**E Street—one of the residence streets of Marysville, Yuba County**

\$18 a month. While even this figure has been overtopped, it's pretty good—well above the average. The mean for the district, however, is more than the average: it is about \$10.00 per month per cow.

Besides the big things, there are plenty of others a long way from being negligible. Here is one: B. F. Gundry of Browns Valley clears \$100 a year from one-quarter of an acre of loganberries. Land such as his can be bought for less than \$50 an acre.

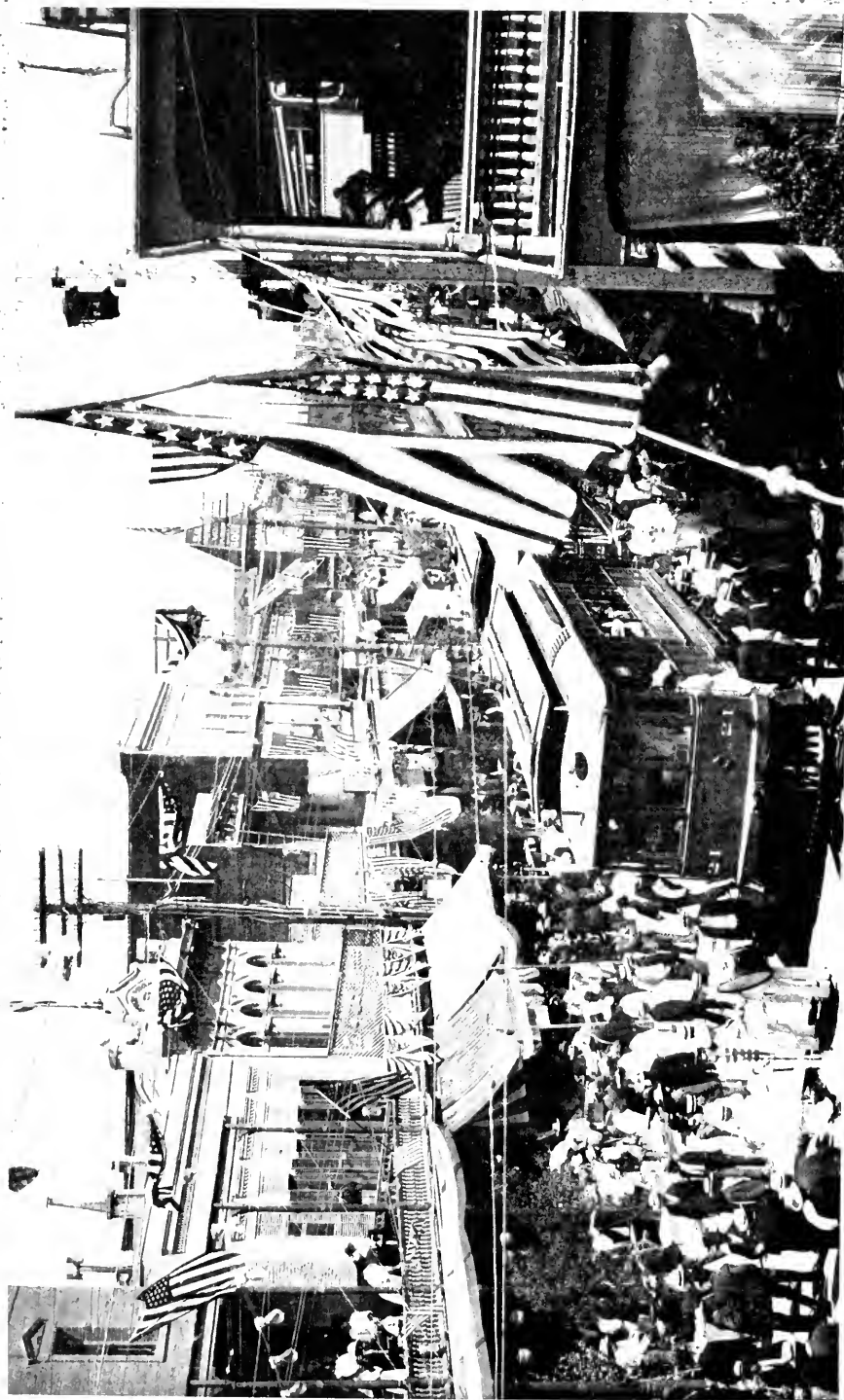
And as for versatility, glance over the list of staples and specialties, from fruits and alfalfa to hops and rice. Nor is that all; for an exotic touch, experiments have proven alligator pears a practicable crop. Before long they may be figuring in the regular shipments.

## **Climate**

Climate is probably a greater factor than any other in attracting settlers to California. It is well, then, to keep in mind this fundamental: climate in California varies not with latitude, but with altitude. Yuba-Sutter counties, extending from the floor of the San Joaquin Valley into the Sierra Nevada Mountains, together form a region in which a great variety of climate is to be found, each gradation of temperature or precipitation having its advantages.

The characteristics of the chief farming regions, however, are stable and virtually uniform. The degree to which they meet the demands of the farmer is indicated better by a review of crop conditions and returns than by strings of statistics from the weather bureau's reports.

The winters are mild and the summers give long growing seasons of dry warmth. The lack of humidity is a matter not only of convenience to the residents, but of practical value to the farmer, having its effect, especially beneficial to fruit, in many ways.



D Street, a prominent business thoroughfare in Marysville, Yuba County, in holiday attire

Two seasons—the rainy and the dry—are the only natural divisions of the year here, as through most of California. The rains begin about October 15 and last to about the middle of April.

Government figures place the mean temperature in the valleys of both counties as ranging from sixty to sixty-eight degrees, and in the foothills from fifty-two to sixty degrees.

Only a few days in the year will the temperature reach or exceed one hundred degrees, but even then the atmosphere is dry, relieving the heat of oppressiveness; the nights bring cool breezes.

In fact, the climate of the counties is milder than that of the Riviera. The following is a comparison between the mean temperatures of Marysville, with an altitude of sixty-seven feet, and those of Mentone, the renowned French health resort:

	Mean winter temp.	Mean spring temp.	Mean summer temp.	Mean autumn temp.	Mean yearly temp.
Marysville . . . .	50.1	62.7	78.3	65.6	64.2
Mentone . . . . .	49.0	58.3	73.9	62.5	60.9

The average rainfall for the two counties is about twenty-two inches each season. For more than twenty years the average rainfall at Marysville has been 23.65 inches, while the average rainfall at Yuba City, the county-seat of Sutter County, has been 22.38 inches.

### Topography and Soil

All Sutter County is Sacramento Valley land excepting a portion of the northern end of the county, where rise the Sutter Buttes, isolated peaks with an altitude of 2,500 feet.

Yuba County lies about one-third in the Sacramento Valley, the rest being in the foothills and lower slopes of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. From the low and fertile banks of the Feather River the land rises gradually to an altitude of 4,150 feet on the eastern extremity of the county.

Both counties, in the valley, slope to the southwest about two and a half feet per mile.

The soil of Sutter County is principally alluvial, sandy loam. The Feather and Sacramento rivers have built up wide beds of alluvial deposits. While the river banks are especially productive of fine fruits, all of Sutter County is adapted to fruit, vegetable and grain culture.

Yuba County has a variety of soils, each high in quality. This adds to diversity of opportunity. Mainly there are three types: alluvial; the sandy loam of the plains, tinted red with iron, and the rich red earth of the foothills and lower mountain slopes.

The productive top soils are deep throughout this region. In many neighborhoods fifty feet is the average.

### Cost of Land

The cost of good, productive land in Yuba-Sutter counties ranges, on the whole, from \$65 to \$250 an acre. There is some cheaper, some higher. In general, however, prices here are still somewhat lower than elsewhere in California, though rising under the stimulus of the rapid development due to growing realization of the region's attractions and possibilities.

There are still great areas of undeveloped land.

Prices, of course, depend chiefly on location and transportation facilities, as well as quality.

Naturally the various types of soils are adapted to different products. Nearly all fruits and vegetables, with proper care, can be raised profitably in any part of either county.

Land bargains may be had in either county—of good quality at from \$100 to \$150 an acre.



*Photo by McCurry Foto Co.*  
Lateral ditch and pumping-station showing an abundance of water

## Irrigation

The prosperity of Yuba-Sutter counties is a certainty: there is an inexhaustible supply of good water for irrigation, beneath the surface as well as in the streams and rivers.

Ditches draw on the latter, and pumping plants tap the sub-surface supplies.

In almost every section of the two counties the well borer will strike water twelve feet below the surface, and at forty-five feet a good supply for irrigation may be obtained.

Well boring costs about \$1.50 a foot. For pumping, electric power may be obtained at reasonable cost in every section of these counties.

The Feather River, the principal supply for the irrigation ditches, has its source in the high Sierras. Its watershed embraces 3,350 square miles. The Feather is navigable from Marysville to San Francisco.

The Yuba River, chief tributary to the Feather, rises in the Sierras 8,000 feet above sea-level and empties into the Feather River at an elevation of sixty-seven feet. It has three principal tributaries, the North, Middle and South Yuba rivers; the North Yuba carries more water than the two others combined.

The rainfall upon the North Yuba watershed summit is more than seventy-five inches a year. This has the greatest precipitation for its watershed area of any stream in the State. That means certainty for the farmer on the low level.

Records of the Geological Survey show that under normal conditions the lowest water flow is 350 cubic feet a second, and during seven months of the year the flow exceeds 7,000 feet a second.

In addition to these and the minor streams, this region has the Bear and the Sacramento rivers. The latter, flanking Sutter County on the west, is California's largest waterway.

Of irrigation in the Sacramento Valley, in the heart of which lie Yuba-Sutter counties, Professor Elwood Mead of the Department of Agriculture and an authority upon this subject, says:

"The available water supply of this valley ought to make it the Egypt of the Western Hemisphere."

While the alluvial soils of both counties are fertile without irrigation, the experience of recent years has shown that all crops are benefited and in many cases doubled in yield, and even more, by the application of water.

The irrigators of this region have the benefit of decades of experience, for water has been used since the days of the first settlers. The pioneers in the mining districts used the mine ditches to irrigate their holdings.

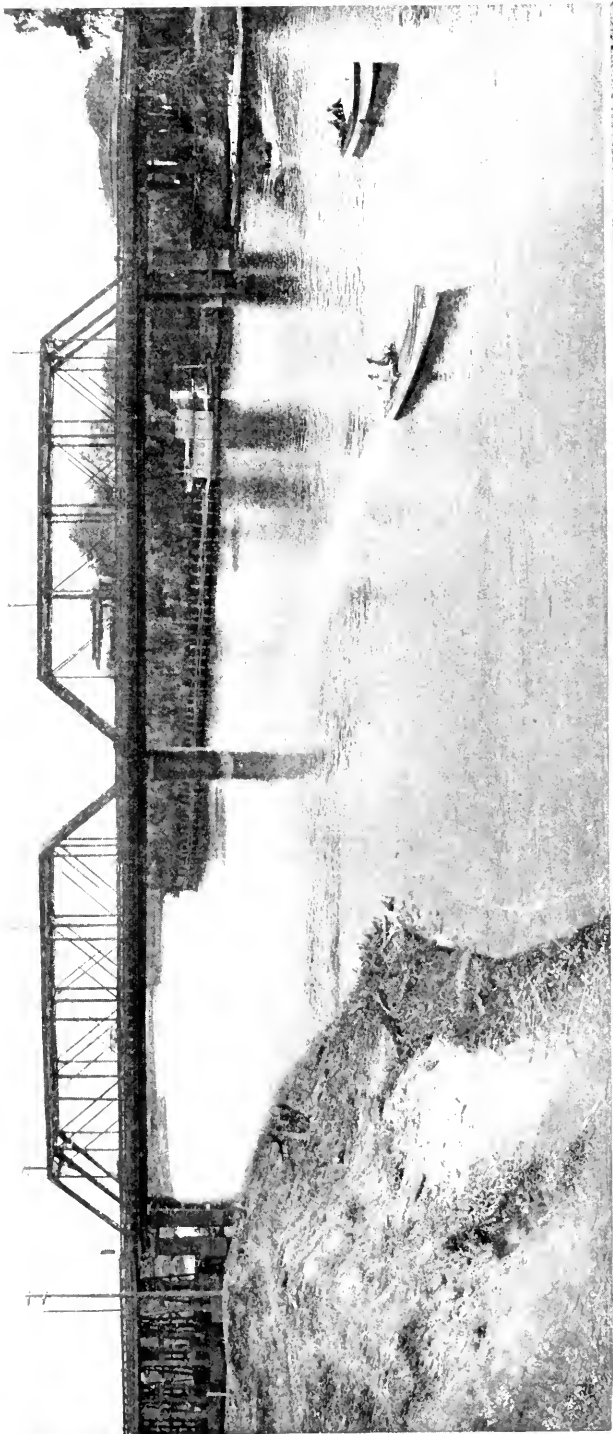
When the legislature stopped hydraulic mining, there was left superfluous water and two extensive systems of ditches—the South Yuba Water & Mining Company's lines over the north side of the Yuba River, and the Excelsior Company's south of the same river.

In 1888, the Browns Valley irrigation district was organized and the South Yuba ditches were taken over.

This district, maintained by public ownership, covers 44,000 acres of foothill land, of which 7,000 acres are now irrigated. The cost per acre of water from this system is about fifty cents. The Browns Valley system has one hundred miles of ditches.

The Excelsior ditches, maintained as an irrigation system by private enterprise, are of approximately the same mileage and water about 7,000 acres. The cost of irrigating by this system is approximately from \$5 to \$6 per acre.

A newer system is that of the Hallwood Irrigation Company, in which \$40,000 has been expended. The main canal taps the Yuba at Daguerre



*Photo by McCurry Foto Co.*

The Feather River, dividing Yuba-Sutter Counties at Marysville and Yuba City, is navigable to San Francisco

Point, twelve miles northeast of Marysville, where the Government has constructed a dam. The irrigation company was formed in 1909. Its canal waters 2,500 acres.

From 2,500 to 3,000 acres in Yuba County are watered from wells.

In Sutter County, the Sutter Butte Canal, 140 miles long, takes water from the Feather River at a point having a minimum flow of 1,300 cubic feet a second. This will irrigate 200,000 acres in diversified crops, and as the system is not designed to serve more than 150,000 acres, the sufficiency of water is well assured.

The Sutter Butte Canal has an average depth of seven feet and a width of fifty feet.

The system includes a concrete headgate and an auxiliary headgate of timber and concrete. The smaller gates, where built of lumber, are being replaced with concrete.

The lands of Sutter County under the canal are particularly well adapted to irrigation. Ditches may be built easily and the land is prepared for irrigation at a cost of from \$3 to \$7.50 per acre.

A system of ditches for seepage and surplus waters provides the necessary drainage.

An important feature of the administration of the canal company is that the land owners control the distribution of water. The canal company maintains the main canal and delivers to the lateral ditches the aggregate amount of water to be used. Thus local needs are left in the hands of the consumers.

## **Transportation**

Exceptional land and water transportation facilities put Yuba-Sutter counties in close and quick touch with the world and its markets and afford convenient freight and passenger traffic.

It must not be forgotten that, for the shippers of these counties, the Panama Canal has virtually shrunk the world by half.

Southern Pacific lines run through both counties. In addition, the Western Pacific, the last transeontinental railroad to penetrate California, traverses them.

Marysville is on the main line of the Western Pacific's transeontinental line and on the main line of the Southern Pacific's Oregon division.

This city is given terminal rates by the railroads. This makes it possible for the wholesalers to maintain a strong hold on the trade of a vast section, having the same freight rate as San Francisco on Eastern shipments.

The Northern Electric Railway runs up from Sacramento. Passenger and freight transportation is maintained on an exceptionally good schedule, two- and three-car trains running to Sacramento and Oroville and Chico every two hours. From Sacramento the Northern Electric passenger can connect with an electric line to San Francisco, making an additional line. The Northern Electric also maintains interurban street-car service between Marysville and Yuba City, the county-seat of Sutter County.

Besides the Northern Electric Company's lines, the passenger service in and out of Marysville is taken care of by nineteen trains daily. In all, there are more than forty-five steam and electric trains in and out of Marysville every twenty-four hours.

Yuba County has 450 miles of good wagon roads; Sutter County, more than 800 miles.

Regular transportation is carried on upon the Feather River between San Francisco and Marysville and Yuba City. Two fast boats are in service during good water, which is the greater part of the year.

In the early gold days, before the era of hydraulic mining, the Feather and Yuba rivers were each open for navigation, the former as far north as



Thompson Seedless grapes on the vine. Picking a grape crop, Yuba County





*Photo by McCurry Foto Co.*

**Thompson Seedless, standard raisin grape, vineyard, Sutter County**

Oroville. During the early fifties a number of boats carrying both passengers and freight made Marysville, Yuba City and Oroville regular stopping places, but in later years, after the rivers became fouled with debris from the immense hydraulic mines, river transportation became difficult and more or less dangerous. Both State and Federal governments, however, have worked to overcome this condition, and under the supervision of the California Debris Commission have spent some \$800,000 in river improvement, scouring and washing away the debris and building restraining and impounding dams above Marysville. The large gold dredging companies gave valuable assistance in this work.

When the work of the Federal and State authorities is completed, river navigation will play an important part in the marketing of the vast crops from the fields and orchards of Yuba-Sutter counties. Marysville and Yuba City are situated at the confluence of the Feather and Yuba rivers at the head of present navigation.

### **Horticulture and Agriculture**

Climate and soil, together with an abundance of water, have combined to put Yuba-Sutter counties well in the fore among the fruit producing districts of California—a State famed throughout the world for its fruit production. These counties have practically half of their territory devoted to the fruit industries.

Here is a statement, taking Sutter County alone, of the average tonnage of dried fruits produced in that county. The figures were compiled by Rosenberg Brothers & Company, fruit dryers, of Yuba City.

Prunes, 1,500 tons; peaches (dried), 400 tons; pears (dried), 50 tons; Thompson Seedless raisins, 4,000 tons; almonds, 350 tons; figs, 250 tons; miscellaneous, 100 tons.



*Photo by McCurry Foto Co.*

**Sun curing Thompson Seedless grapes in drying-yard, Sutter County**

This takes no account of the immense canning consumption, nor fresh shipments.

All fruits, citrus as well as deciduous, grow in both counties. Of course, certain localities are better adapted to certain fruits, but with proper attention almost any section of either county will grow any kind of fruit.

The orchardists of Yuba-Sutter counties figure roughly on receiving \$100 an acre a year or more, the returns rise to \$350 and \$400 in exceptional instances.

In these fertile counties many fruits mature earlier than in other districts, and there are many products of Sutter and Yuba which reach the markets weeks ahead of those from other sections.

Apriots, for instance, ripen unusually early and can be grown in either county. The oranges grown here are among the first on the market. So with peaches as well, other deciduous fruits, grapes, vegetables—the list is long.

Here are some conservative figures showing the matured acreage of staple products required to assure a gross income of \$4,000 a year. The estimates, under the average rather than those above it, are those of George W. Harney, commissioner of horticulture of Yuba County:

Eighteen acres of Mission olives; twenty acres of pears; twenty-five of peaches; fifty acres of seedless grapes; twelve acres of oranges; thirteen acres of hops; nineteen acres of shipping plums; twenty-nine acres of French prunes; ten acres of cherries; twenty acres of apples.

The rich soil of the valleys is particularly adapted to peaches, citrus fruits, almonds, walnuts, figs, grapes, plums, cereals and vegetables. Grain, alfalfa and other products do excellently in the red soil of the uplands, which is enriched with iron and lime. With irrigation, much the same results may be had in the foothills and on the mountain slopes as in the valleys.

On river-made ground, citrus and deciduous fruits, as well as cereals and vegetables, flourish to perfection without irrigation in both counties. In Yuba County olives grow best in the red soil of the foothills, and apples come into their own on the mountain slopes. These require irrigation.

Thompson Seedless grapes are a famous product of both counties.

Healthy as is the development of this region, there are opportunities which should be shared in by more, especially in fruit production.

C. A. Rand, manager of a fruit drying plant at Yuba City, said recently: "Sutter County has an opening for fifteen times its present fruit acreage." This well might be made to include Yuba County. Development is what is needed.

The wealth of these two counties in horticulture and agriculture is exemplified by a few statistics of the fruit and vegetable output, furnished by some of the packers and canners.

The Earl Fruit Company of Sutter County in the 1914 season shipped out the following quantities of fresh fruit:

Seventy-five cars of plums, 2,600,000 pounds; fifty cars of Bartlett pears, 1,300,000 pounds.

The Central California Canneries, at Yuba City, packed for export in the 1914 season the following:

One hundred thousand cases of peaches, 50,000 cases of tomatoes, 67,000 cases of asparagus.

The J. K. Armsby Company, fruit packers, of Marysville, estimated the amounts shipped by them in 1913 as follows:

Prunes, 3,477,344 pounds; peaches, 812,893 pounds; raisins, 2,901,969 pounds; apricots, 24,065 pounds.

This company estimates that the raisin shipment should increase about twenty-five per cent. a year for the next three or four years.

The H. Falk Company, shipper of fresh fruit at Marysville, estimated its 1914 shipments of green fruit as follows:

Pears, 90 tons; apples, 250 tons; tomatoes, 1,180 tons; peaches, 150 tons.

The estimates of crop values and profits offered by the writer are conservative. They are based upon averages carefully prepared from figures furnished by ranchers throughout both counties, and canners, packers and other experts. These figures have been gathered in various parts of Yuba-Sutter counties and from no picked districts. The results of exceptionally good land are not given as an average.

## **Grapes and Raisins**

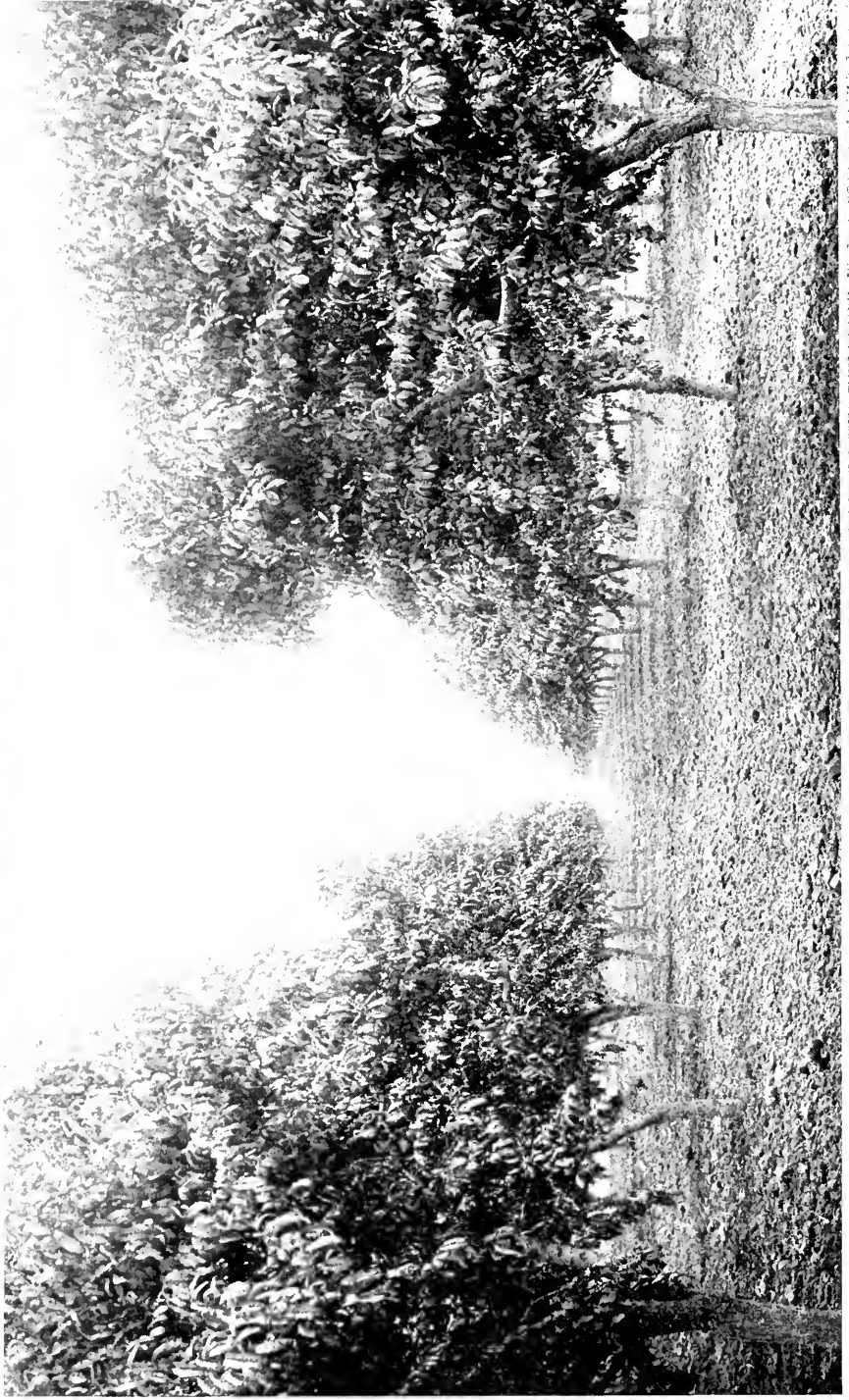
The Thompson Seedless, the standard California seedless raisin grape, was first produced in Sutter County, and it is the chief viticultural product. This county's 1914 vineyard acreage was 5,000. The total in Yuba County was approximately 900 acres.

The grape grower here has an advantage in that his grapes, particularly the Tokay and the Thompson Seedless, ripen ten days earlier than those of his competitors.

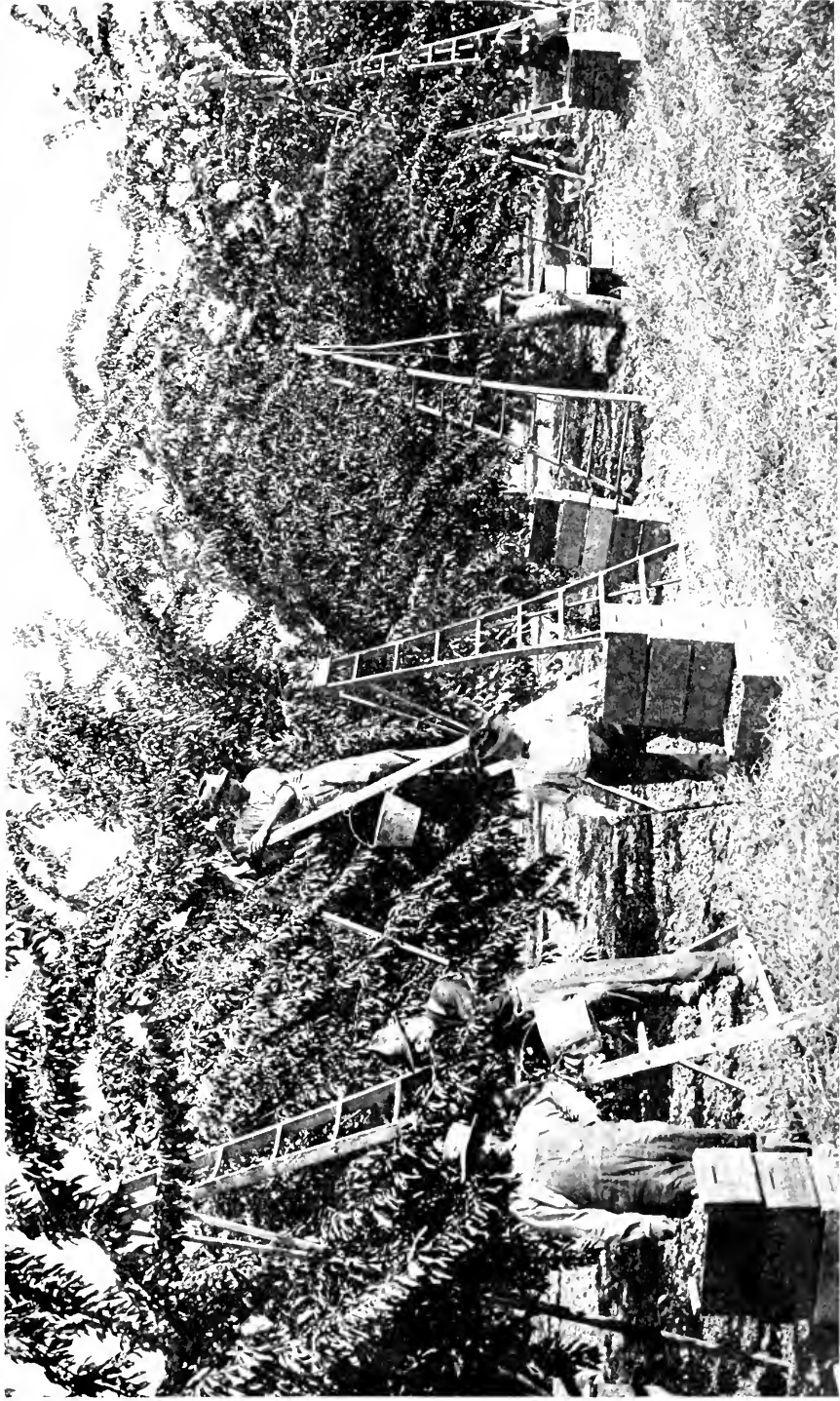
There are vineyards in this region which have returned \$300 gross per acre year after year. As to an average, George W. Harney, Yuba County horticultural commissioner, estimates that fifty acres of seedless grapes brought to bearing will bring a gross annual income of \$4,000.

To the farmer caring only for a small ranch the grape offers rich opportunities. He can handle a small acreage alone, and can meet his small expenses while waiting for the vines to mature by planting the spaces between the rows to vegetables and berries.

In spite of the large acreage, the demand for the seedless grape, fresh and as raisins, exceeds the production.



The Cling Peach has made Sutter County famous as a peach-growing center. There are more than 10,000 acres planted to peaches



Sutter County cherries bring big returns. Picking Royal Ann cherries, a favorite and profitable variety, near Yuba City





*Photo by McCurry Foto Co.*

A thrifty two-year-old almond orchard near Pennington, Sutter County. Sutter County Buttes are shown in the background

These grapes are easy to grow in Yuba-Sutter counties, and cuttings take root easily and quickly. The Yuba or Sutter County vinedresser does not know failure. Soil and climate furnish all of the requisites.

The Thompson Seedless matures usually at three years. At that age it will net a profit of \$25 an acre. At four years a profit of \$75 an acre easily can be expected. In tonnage this grape at three years will produce one and one-half tons per acre, and from five to seven and one-half tons an acre at four years. An average price is \$15 to \$20 a ton and frequently more.

The vineyardist's expenses per acre are, roughly, from \$10 to \$15.

Other varieties of grapes are worth consideration. More than a score are grown with commercial success, the Mission and the Zinfandel being especially noteworthy.

W. W. Mackie, soil expert of the Department of Agriculture, after analyzing the red soil in Yuba County's foothills, urged it especially for the growing of the Tokay.

A yield of ten tons to the acre with wine or table grapes is not exceptional, and from \$15 to \$20 a ton is an average price. The wine grape pays about \$100 to \$125 an acre. The prices vary from \$9 to \$12 a ton.

### **Peaches**

The peach has made Sutter County famous. Sutter County, on the other hand, has made her particular kind of peaches famous. For the peach comes into its own in that county. It is the most important of the fruits. In 1914 there were more than 10,000 acres in Sutter County and close to 800 in Yuba.

Sutter County peaches bring \$10 a ton more than those of other parts of California.

Sutter and Yuba peaches have been proven superior to those of other parts of the United States, both for drying and canning. They also are of first quality for fresh fruit market. The clings are used chiefly for canning and the freestone varieties for drying.

Along the Feather and the Yuba rivers in Yuba County there lie rich lands, to be bought at reasonable prices, prime for peaches.

With irrigation, the best canning peaches grown in Yuba-Sutter counties produce ten tons to the acre. In the last nine years, peaches in both counties brought an average of \$40 a ton. This means an average gross profit of \$400 an acre—and peach land in both counties may be purchased at from \$200 to \$250 an acre.

Peaches begin to bear at three years. At four years the average orchard will net a gross profit of \$100 an acre.

Experiments conducted by the Department of Agriculture show that irrigation increases the yield of peaches from ten to one hundred per cent., induces regularity of bearing and improves the quality of the fruit generally. Favorable irrigation conditions here, with the other natural advantages, seem to corroborate the department's findings.

One of the choicest varieties of peaches, the Phillips cling, originated in Sutter County. This fruit is yellow or lemon colored, large, with firm flesh, having abundant sugar, and its small pit is easily extracted. It is equally good for canning and fresh table use. The tree is a most prolific bearer.

The Briggs Red May, one of the earliest peaches known, also had its origin in Sutter County. Tuscan Clings are grown in large quantities.

### **Plums and Prunes**

Prunes and plums, among the best-paying fruits here, are grown in profusion.

Commissioner Harney of Yuba County estimates that in 1914 in his county there were 260 acres of plums in bearing and 280 acres of prunes in bearing.



*Photo by McCurry Foto Co.*

Bean field, Meridian District, Sutter County. Harvesting rice, Yuba County



The prune is one of the cheapest fruits to produce and the tree has longer life than even the peach. Under usual conditions it bears at three or four years. The crop is certain; there are no failures. Conditions for drying are favorable in both counties.

Ordinary returns on prunes in Yuba-Sutter counties range from \$200 to \$275 an acre. However, growers often make as much as \$400 an acre net on prunes.

### **Pears**

Pears from both foothills and lowlands are of excellent quality. Fresh shipments are made in large quantities, though a great part of the crop is used for canning.

Pears produce from five to ten tons to the acre, giving in general a profit of \$150 or more per acre. One Yuba County grower has made a profit of \$375 an acre for the past three years. The same thing is being done in Sutter County.

This fruit brings \$30 to \$60 a ton. Fifty dollars is not uncommon.

The Bartlett is the principal variety in Sutter County.

For quick returns the Bartlett pear ranks next to the peach. In this dry climate it matures at six years. The alluvial soil of the lowlands seems to be especially favorable. An eight-acre orchard near Yuba City produced seventy-five tons of pears in 1914.

In 1914 Yuba County's pears covered 495 acres, and Sutter County's 350, besides trees not yet bearing.

### **Figs**

Often giving a net profit of \$100 an acre, figs are becoming an important product here.

The cost of caring for an acre of figs averages less than \$15 a season after the trees mature, which is usually in seven or eight years. Many of the vineyardists pay their expenses by growing figs about the edges of their vineyards.

Dry warmth is the most essential factor in the production of figs of high quality. The climatic conditions of these counties meet this requirement.

The Adriatic fig produces on an average of four tons to the acre a season, and the price varies from \$50 to \$60 a ton. The Calimyrna fig is fast coming into favor. Rosenberg Brothers & Company, who maintain a packing house at Yuba City, buy heavily from outside fig growers, although they have an orchard of one hundred acres of their own. This concern is said to pack more figs than any other single company in America.

The acreage set out to figs in bearing in Yuba County was 110 in 1914, according to figures based upon the assessor's records, while Sutter County had 400 acres.

### **Cherries**

The iron in the red soil of Yuba County and the richness of the alluvial soils of Sutter make them splendid cherry regions. All the principal varieties are grown in both counties and the profits range from \$100 to \$350 an acre.

Royal Ann cherries are shipped early in June.

A comparatively small present acreage here assures a good home market. Development is needed.

### **Apples**

While apples have not been grown as extensively here as other fruits, more ground constantly is being devoted to them. Red hill soil, alluvial, and the higher hills all have possibilities.



*Photo by McCurry Foto Co.*

A vigorous growth of corn in the Meridian District, Sutter County

Yuba County in 1914 had 430 acres of apples, and Sutter County 100 acres.

The best varieties in the counties are the White and Red Astrachan.

It is estimated that twenty acres of apples brought to bearing will bring in an income of \$4,000 a year.

### Olives

Yuba-Sutter counties are coming to the fore rapidly as olive producers. The rich red soil of the valleys and foothills of Yuba County and the plains of Sutter County grow this crop with quantity and high quality for oil as well as for pickling.

Olive orchards in this part of the State are valued at \$1,000 an acre and bring an annual net return of fifteen per cent. on that valuation.

George W. Harney, who is secretary of the Northern California Olive Growers' Association, says: "Olive trees propagated from cuttings by modern methods and planted on well drained, gentle slopes where furrow irrigation is practicable will bear some fruit in four years. The olive is for now and for generations to come. There is a vast body of land in the foothills of the Sierras especially adapted to it.

"The Agricultural Experiment Station tables state that in order to obtain a gross income of \$4,000 per year, eighteen acres of olives brought to maturity will be required. At the end of seven years the investment or value will amount to \$16,000, and there will be an assured gross income of \$4,000 per year. These figures, tentative, include cost of land, trees, water right or pumping plant, house, barn, fencing, live stock and implements, and cost of bringing the trees into bearing.

"The grower should start with at least \$4,000 cash.

"These estimates are based on a minimum price of \$80, maximum of \$200, and an average of \$150 a ton for the olives ready for pickling.

"At five years an olive orchard should produce 1,000 pounds of fruit to the acre, at seven years 2,000, and at ten years 4,000 and more."

### Nuts

Almonds and walnuts grow well in these two counties and great quantities are shipped out each season.

The almond matures at seven years, but returns come in before that. At four or five years, \$50 an acre can usually be secured. By six years the average almond grove brings in \$100 an acre a year, if good care has been given to the trees. When the trees come to full bearing the average profit exceeds \$100 an acre and in many cases is as high as \$350.

Two dollars an acre a season is the estimated cost of maintaining an almond grove. Hulling is one of the chief expenses. When done by machinery this costs one-half a cent a pound, and one cent a pound when done by hand. During the past few years the prevailing price has averaged fifteen cents a pound.

In Yuba County in 1914 there were 135 acres of almond trees in bearing and thirty acres of walnuts in bearing, according to careful estimates. In Sutter County in the same year there were 1,500 acres of almonds and 100 acres of walnuts.

The California Almond Growers' Exchange estimated the almond tonnage produced by Sutter County for the past three years as 640 tons at an aggregate value of \$175,500.

### Citrus Fruits

Citrus fruits are coming into their own in Yuba-Sutter counties. Oranges and lemons grown here not only are of high quality but are among the first to reach the markets. This northern region beats southern California by

MAP OF

# YUBA & SUTTER COUNTIES

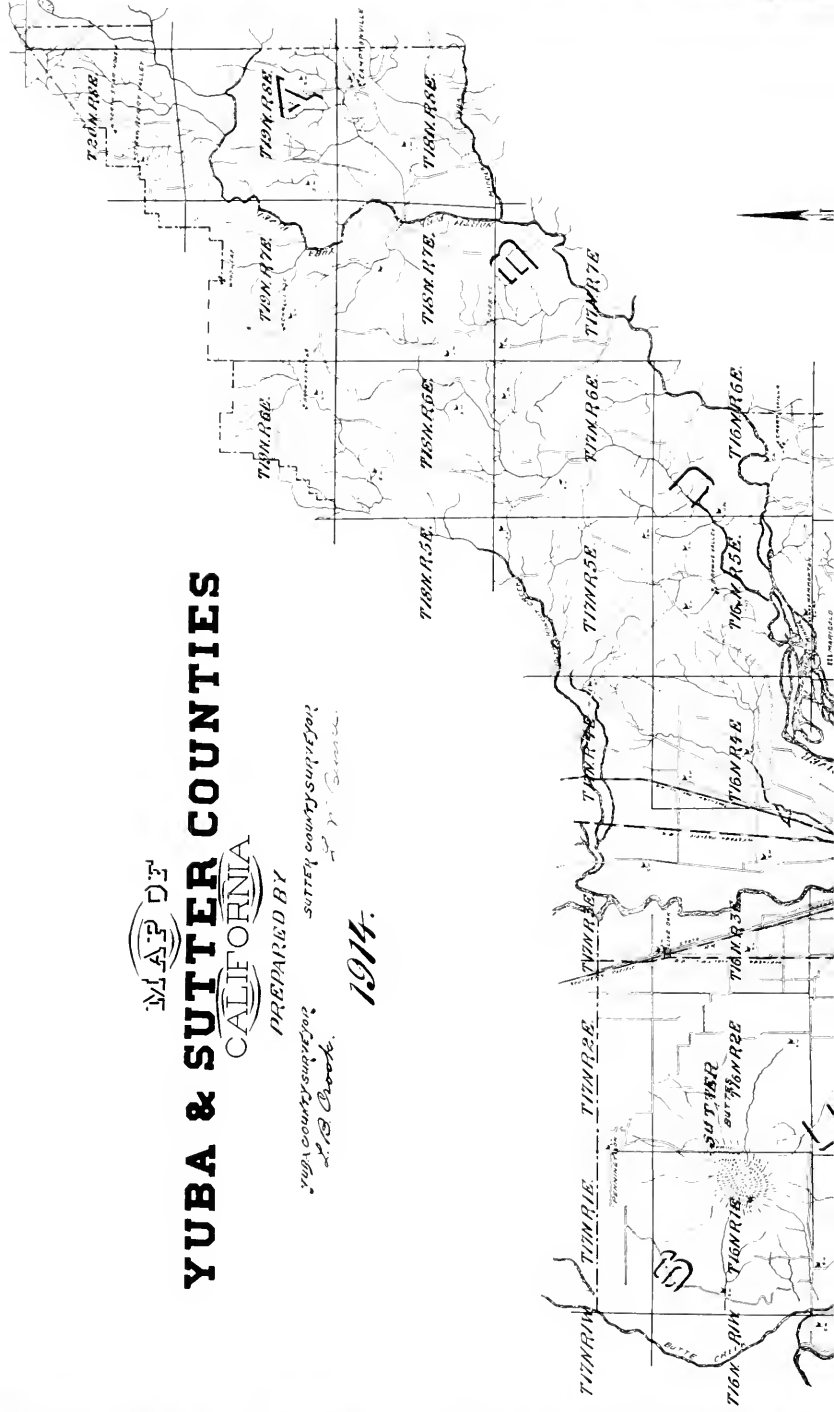
CALIFORNIA

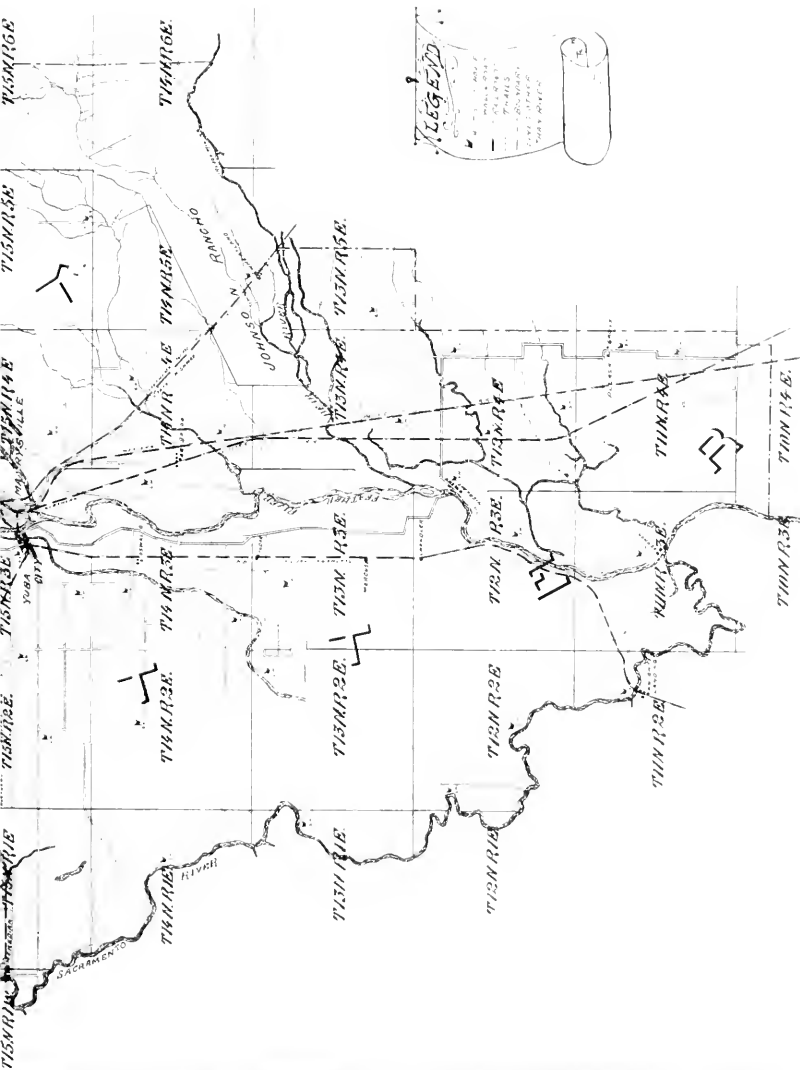
PREPARED BY

YUBA COUNTY SURVEYOR  
L. B. Brock.

SUTTER COUNTY SURVEYOR  
J. H. Benson.

1914.

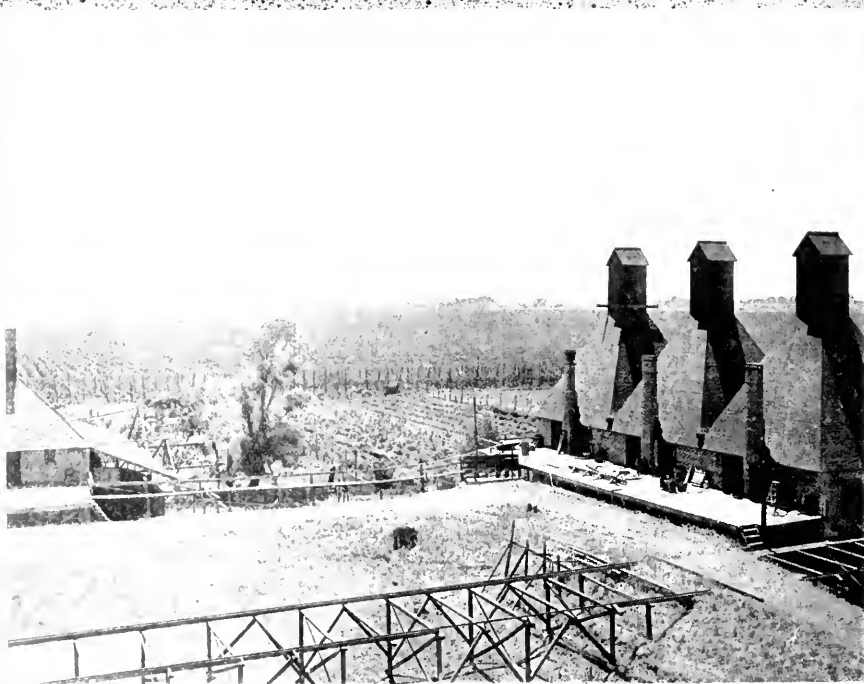




**LEGEND**

- WATER
- TOWNS
- RAILROADS
- ROADS

N



*Photo by McCurry Foto Co.*  
Hop fields and dry kiln, near Wheatland, Yuba County. Trainloads of dried hops are shipped direct to England

four to six weeks. The oranges here are in marketing condition by Thanksgiving.

With plains, lowlands and foothills especially adapted to citrus fruits, these two counties have abundant opportunity for greater development. They are destined soon to take their place among the large citrus belts.

Raw citrus land can be had in either county as low as \$100 an acre. Developed, it should be worth at least ten times that.

The 1914 figures showed 480 acres of bearing oranges and 60 acres of lemons in bearing in Yuba County, and in Sutter County fifty acres of oranges and ten of lemons.

### **Berries**

Berries, thriving, are especially profitable in that they mature early. Strawberry growers of Yuba-Sutter counties reach the market two weeks ahead of their competitors. This and the other varieties are grown not only alone but between the trees in orchards.

In 1914 there were more than fifty acres laid out to berries in Yuba County, and approximately 150 acres in Sutter County.

### **Vegetables**

Six and seven hundred dollars per acre profit a year—that is not uncommon among vegetable growers on alluvial soils here. Bigger returns are not infrequent. Not only are returns high, but on much ground the crops thrive without irrigation.

Tomatoes help keep the canneries and packing houses busy. They bring in \$3,000 gross per acre per year to one Yuba County grower, who irrigates.

Yuba-Sutter counties have a monopoly of the San Francisco cucumber market for the first six weeks of the season on account of early production.

Asparagus is an important product—the profits range from \$150 to \$175 an acre, often going much higher. Celery does as well.

Beans do excellently and pay on an average of \$125 an acre.

These counties produce a beet that contains more than twenty per cent. of sugar. A fair average of the beet production is twenty tons to the acre, and the price is about \$5 a ton, f. o. b.

Potatoes also furnish a good source of income. There are 150 acres or more in this crop in both counties.

### **Hops**

The largest hop fields in the world are in Yuba County. These are situated mostly near Wheatland, twelve miles south of Marysville, and the hops are grown along the bottom-land and the banks of the Bear River. Hops are also grown to perfection in other sections of both counties.

The immense hop fields of the Durst Brothers at Wheatland cover 640 acres. The average yearly yield is 1,800 pounds to the acre. The price of hops, which fluctuates, averaged sixteen cents a pound in 1913, and in 1914 contracts were let at 13½ and 14 cents a pound. From 1,000 to 1,500 pickers are employed each year on the Durst fields during the picking season, which lasts for several weeks in the summer.

The hop fields of the E. Clemens Horst Company cover 450 acres. Here hop-picking machines are used to some extent, but hand labor is by no means done away with.

The cost of picking is from eighty cents to \$1 per one hundred pounds. The cost of production is from eight to ten cents a pound.

Sutter County also produces an excellent type of hops. There are large fields at Nicolaus and at the Rideout Ranch, sixteen miles below Yuba City. The yield and prices are practically the same as in Yuba County.

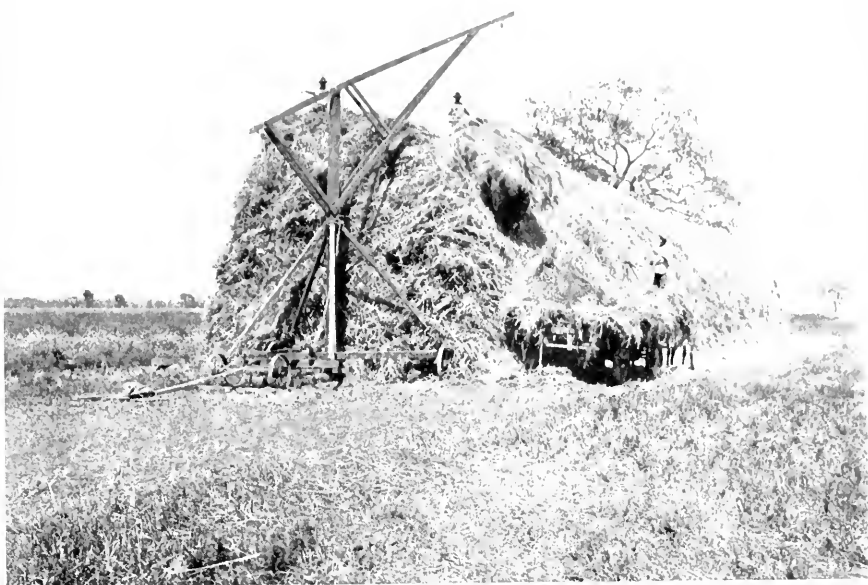
In 1914 there were approximately 250 acres devoted to hops in Sutter County, and 1,200 acres in Yuba County.





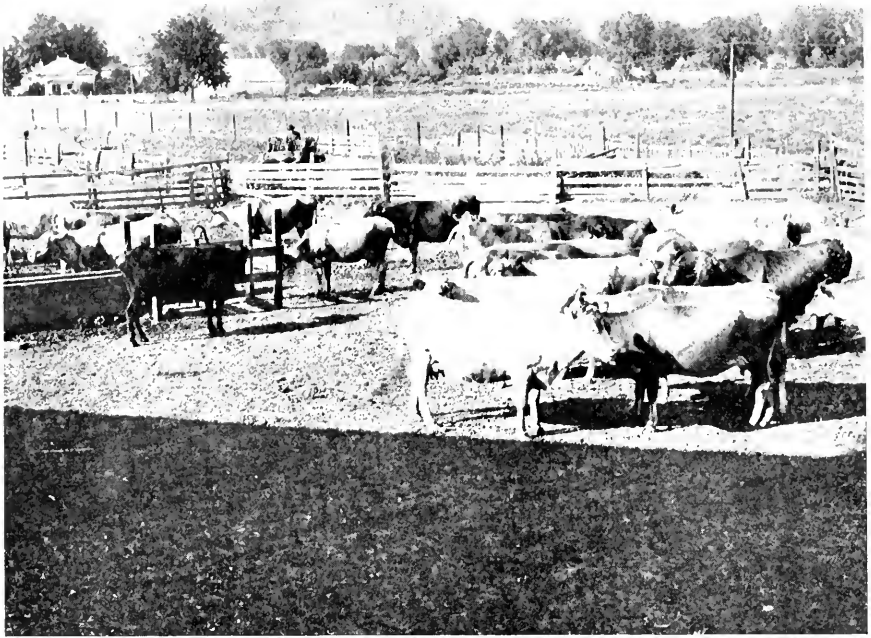
*Photo by McCurry Foto Co.*

Sutter County farmers cut alfalfa five times each season, averaging  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons per cutting



*Photo by McCarty Photo Co.*

Haying scene near Marysville and olive orchard in Yuba County. Olives pay well



Dairy cattle and "mortgage lifters," Brown's Valley District, Yuba County

## Rice

In recent years experiments in these counties, in which the Government has participated, have demonstrated the commercial value of rice growing, adding a new crop of immense potential value to the already varied resources. The acreage is rapidly increasing.

Offering good profit from markets where the demand is far in excess of the supply, rice presents rich opportunities to the small farmer.

It is estimated that 1,300 acres of bottom land were laid out to standing rice in Yuba County in 1914, besides a good-sized acreage in Sutter County.

Twelve varieties are grown. The crop is planted in April. It is flooded in July, and is kept under three inches of water for three months. The gross returns from rice in Yuba County in 1914 will aggregate \$100,000. No cereal crop has ever given such large returns.

## Hay and Grain

Although the day of the big grain rancher in California is but a memory and has been superseded by the era of the small farmer, hay and grain are grown in goodly quantities in Yuba-Sutter counties and are bringing excellent results.

This region helped much to make California famous for its wheat, in its heyday as a grain state. Barley and wheat are the chief cereal crops now. Scientific methods and the favorable natural conditions mean profits.

Grain hay yields from one to two tons to the acre. The average for wheat is from ten to twelve sacks, and barley twelve to fifteen. Many varieties of corn do well.

The average expense for grain hay is \$4 to \$6 an acre for the season. Many farmers double their production by planting their fields to potatoes or other crops after harvesting.

Barley brings from \$1 to \$1.25 a hundredweight. Good grain land may be had from \$50 to \$60 an acre in either county.

In Yuba County in 1914 the following acreages were devoted to cereals, according to assessment records: Wheat, 31,945 acres; oats, 9,640; barley, 87,345; corn, 275; hay, 8,194. The Sutter County 1914 acreages were: Hay, 6,780 acres; barley, 15,641; oats, 5,031; wheat, 9,134.

## Alfalfa

Alfalfa, a valuable crop in itself, is the secret of the dairyman's success here. It brings big profits. Many bottom-land ranchers get yields without irrigation which farmers elsewhere in California would consider excellent even with the application of water.

While Yuba and Sutter alfalfa not infrequently gives as many as six cuttings a year, the usual number of crops is five, averaging a ton and a half to the acre. After the last cutting the ground is available for pasturage.

The first crop of the season, less pure but heavier than the later ones, is usually worth \$5 a ton in the shock. The average price for the other cuttings is \$8 a ton.

Baling costs \$1.50 to \$2 a ton.

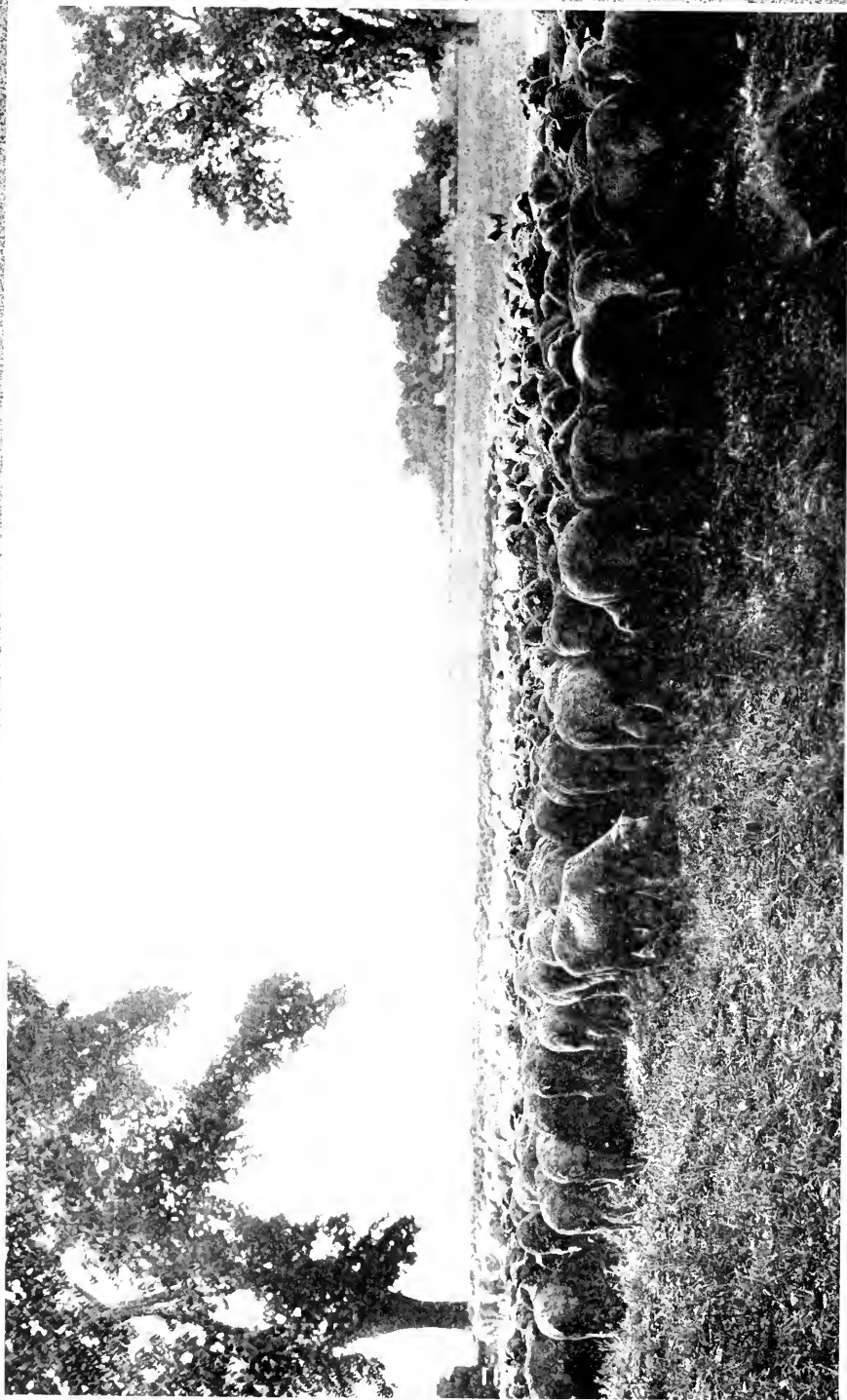
On low, irrigated land some farmers get seven to ten tons to the acre yearly, and sell at \$10 a ton.

A typical bottom-land grower near Wheatland has eighty acres in alfalfa. He does not irrigate. He gets five cuttings of about a ton and a half average, the year's total being in the neighborhood of eight tons to the acre. That means profits.

There is a field for development in growing this crop for seed.

In 1914 there were 3,145 acres of standing alfalfa in Yuba County and 3,386 in Sutter County, according to assessor's records.

Besides being one of the best soil-builders known, alfalfa yields profits



Over 50,000 head of sheep are fed annually on the Sutter County range. There is excellent pasturage in the foothill sections

*Photo by McCurry Foto Co.*



**Sutter County dairy herd. The dairy output is increasing rapidly**

without delay. Sixty dollars an acre gross the first year is nothing very exceptional; \$100 the second year no more unusual. As a rule, by the third season it is in full swing.

### **Dairying**

Unusually favorable conditions and high returns make dairying a big industry in these counties. One of the factors in bringing this about is land—and of this kind there is much—which yields larger crops of alfalfa without irrigation than the average soil will produce when irrigated.

It is significant that the dairy output of Yuba-Sutter counties has increased fourfold in the last four years. The butter output is over 250,000 pounds a year in each county.

By and large, \$8 a month is a conservative figure to give as an average return from an ordinary cow. Twelve dollars is not unusual from the cream alone; there are the minor profits available as well, such as hogs, to say nothing of calves. And dairy expenses here are half, or less, what they are in the East.

There is a strong home demand in California for dairy products, and foreign markets are widening for the California producer.

The industry is still in its infancy here and great opportunities await the practical and energetic dairyman.

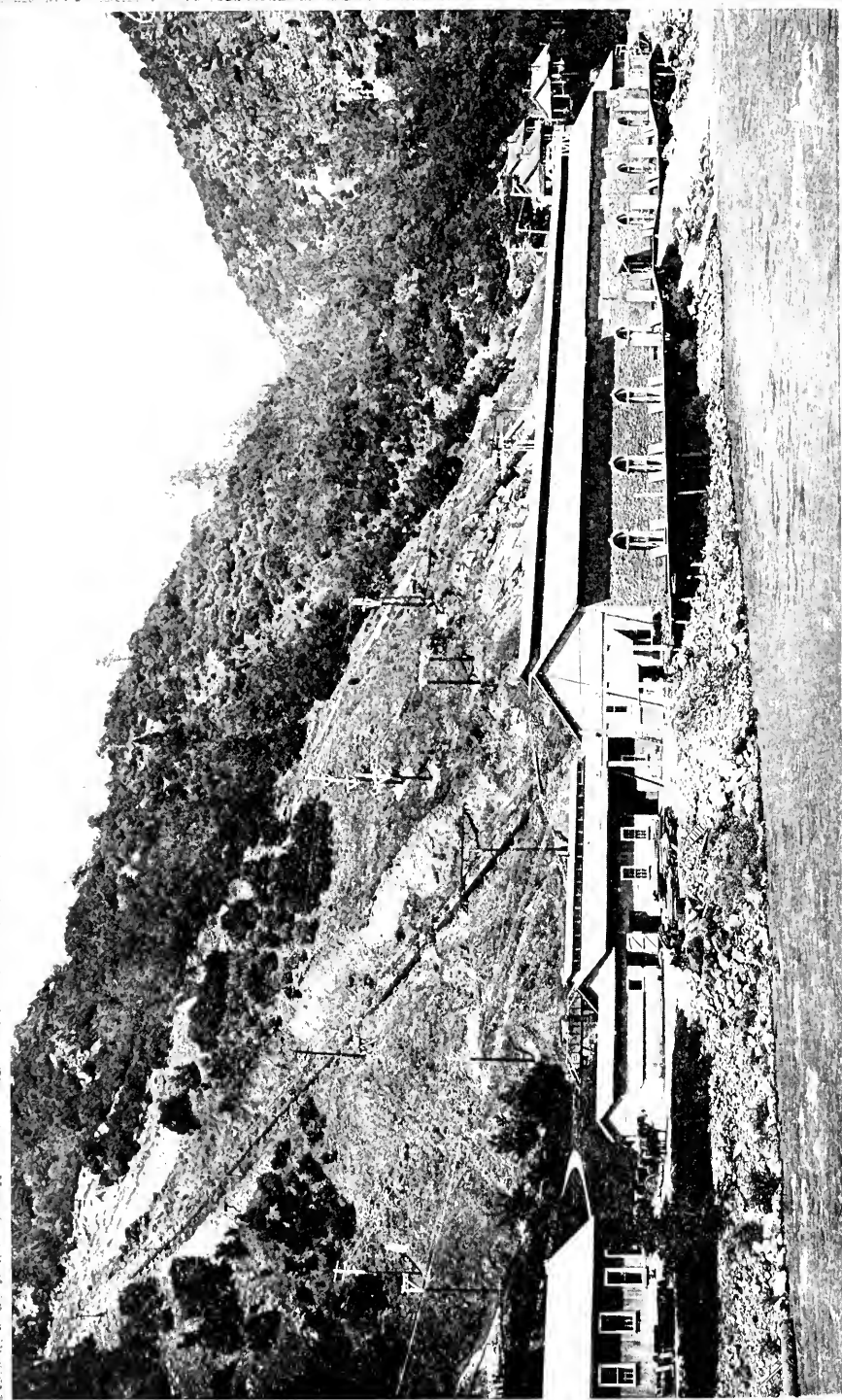
"The marked increase of dairying in both counties, especially Sutter, in the recent past," says G. R. Gallatin, manager of the Yuba City Creamery, "has reached an unprecedented rate in the last two years.

"The cutting up of large ranches, the influx of newcomers and the development of irrigation are among the causes.

"Moreover, alfalfa and dairying here are not dependent upon irrigation. There is much land in the two counties adapted to alfalfa without irrigation.

"The man with the right qualities who goes into the dairy business here at this stage of development is getting in on the ground floor.





Colgate Electric Power House on the Yuba River, Yuba County, one of the plants which supplies northern California with electrical current  
*Photo by McCurry Foto Co.*



“Twenty acres of good alfalfa will support twenty cows the year round, if properly handled. Taking this as a unit, it would be conservative to say that the first cost of land and cows, both of the highest class, would be about \$6,000—though the land can usually be got on terms—and the annual gross income \$2,500.

“According to our records the average amount paid for butterfat to the owners of the better grade of cows is \$10 per cow a month throughout the year, and individual cows have produced twice that.

“As for the permanency of the industry in Yuba-Sutter counties, there is not the slightest question. Right now we are making in our plant 1,000 pounds of butter a day and we might just as well be making 2,000 if we could get the cream.”

Good dairy land is confined to no particular section, but is found in the plains, the valleys and the foothills.

### **Live Stock**

Sheep and cattle are raised in both counties. The Sutter Buttes and the Sierra foothills, with their mild climate, offer splendid inducements, which, however, are only partly made use of. There is territory for more use and cattle rangers are wanted here.

The value of all classes of live stock is estimated to exceed one million dollars in each county.

Alfalfa is used as cheap and excellent forage for sheep. More than 50,000 graze on the Sutter Buttes. One acre of grazing land will keep a sheep through the winter, and an acre of tule land will keep him through the summer.

Sheep, sheared twice a year, average a wool production of nine pounds a year per head. The price of wool varies from twelve to eighteen cents.

Sheep for breeding are worth \$3.50 to \$4; for mutton, \$3.50 to \$5.

### **Poultry**

California needs eggs. Fast as the poultry industry is growing in the State, ten million dozen eggs—about half the total consumption—are shipped into the State annually.

In these counties the hen is not only favored by climate, but can be made profitable as a by-product of orchard or dairy.

As the poultry man raises practically all of his feed, he can expect a big yearly profit—\$1 or \$1.25 is good; \$2 net not uncommon, from each hen.

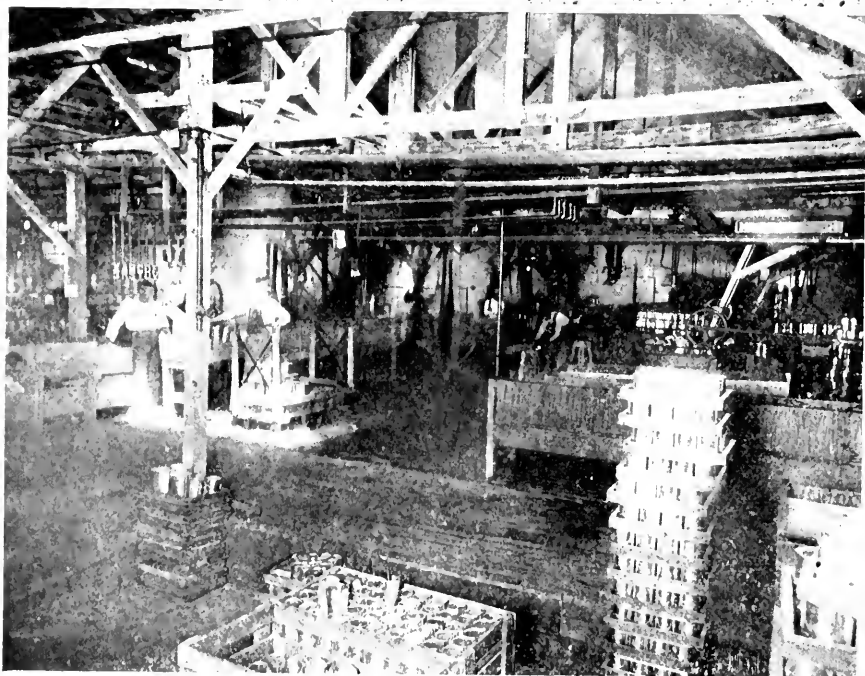
A poultry man near Live Oak has 500 hens which gave him on an average of 107 eggs in a year per hen. The average price of eggs being twenty-one cents, the output of his chicken-yard brought him \$936.25. Poultry sold brought him \$332.75. The total receipts showed a net gain of \$707.60. Each hen was worth \$1.40 net.

### **Power and the Industries**

A plentitude of electric power means more than the convenience of electric lights and labor-saving devices for town and ranch in Yuba-Sutter counties. It means adequate, reasonable and certain service for the man who irrigates by pump. It means much, too, in the operation of plants that convert his raw products into marketable shape—fruit-packing establishments, canneries, flour mills.

California, one of the world's chief petroleum producers, uses much crude oil on its ranches. Besides this resource, however, nearly every portion of the farming area of Yuba-Sutter counties has its net-work of power lines.

From the hills of Yuba County the cities on San Francisco Bay—and intermediate points as well—draw much of their electric power.



Two of the immense packing plants at Yuba City, Sutter County, where the fruit crop is prepared for market

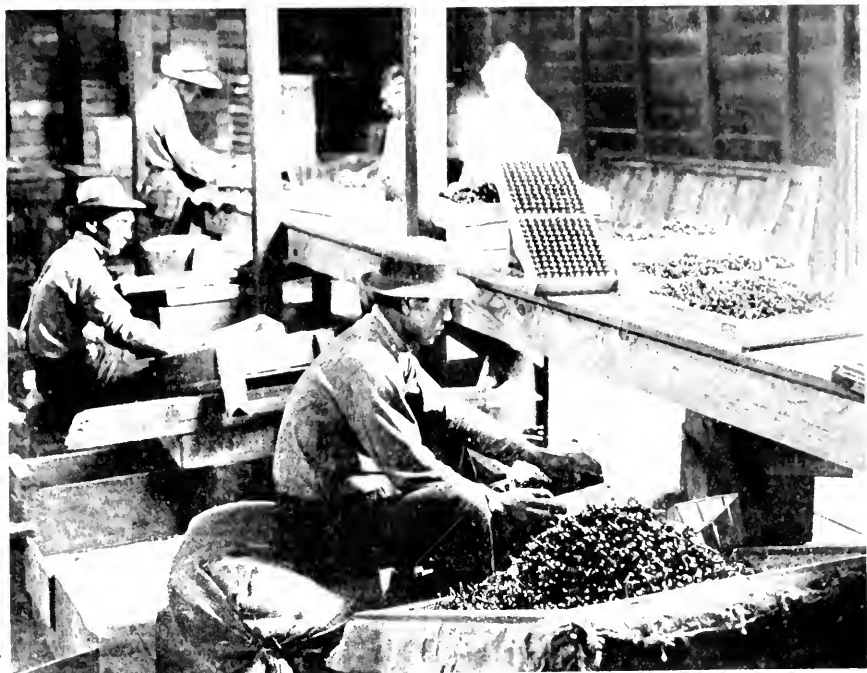
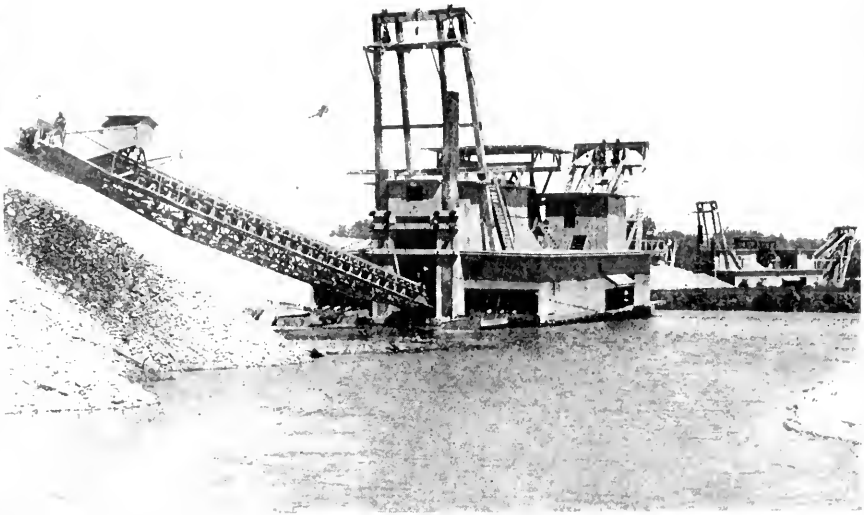


FIG. 1. Fruit Packing House.

Crating and packing fruit in one of the big packing houses, Yuba City, Sutter County



Largest gold dredge in the world, Yuba River, at Hammonton. Quartz mill gold mine, Brown's Valley, Yuba County

The Pacific Gas & Electric Company have an immense plant on the Yuba River, at Colgate, Yuba County. The generating capacity is 20,000 horsepower.

The distributing system of the company is such that on any interruption of direct service, because of accident, other stations immediately fill the emergency demand.

The Colgate power-house is constructed of rock, concrete and iron. The water supply is taken from the river above and brought down in ditches and flumes. The ditches are operated under a head of 700 feet. The great Colgate dam, eight miles above the power-house, is a wonderful engineering work.

The transmission wires of the Great Western Power Company are strung over Yuba-Sutter counties on tall steel towers, carrying current to San Francisco.

The Yuba Power Plant also is situated near Colgate.

Marysville has an industrial and commercial importance far in excess of what the Eastern visitor would expect, judging merely from the population figures—significant as those are according to the California standard.

This is due not only to power service, but transportation facilities by land and river, and the productiveness of the surrounding region. The industrial side of the city is summarized elsewhere in this book.

The same causes work to the advantage of Sutter County.

Aside from the industrial units in the latter county, Yuba County's establishments, chiefly in Marysville, include a large dredger construction works, a brick plant, three wagon factories, two cigar factories, a flour mill, four leather goods factories, more than twelve lumber mills, two marble works, four tin and galvanized iron works, and an ice and bottling works.

## **Mining**

Yuba is the third California county in gold production. In 1913 the output of gold exceeded \$2,500,000.

This is not without significance to the settler, having a favorable effect on the region's prosperity and finances, and, besides, giving right at home a market of some importance.

In the mountainous region there is ample room for hundreds of prospectors. Those anxious to open genuine quartz mines are welcomed into the district and will find good opportunities awaiting them.

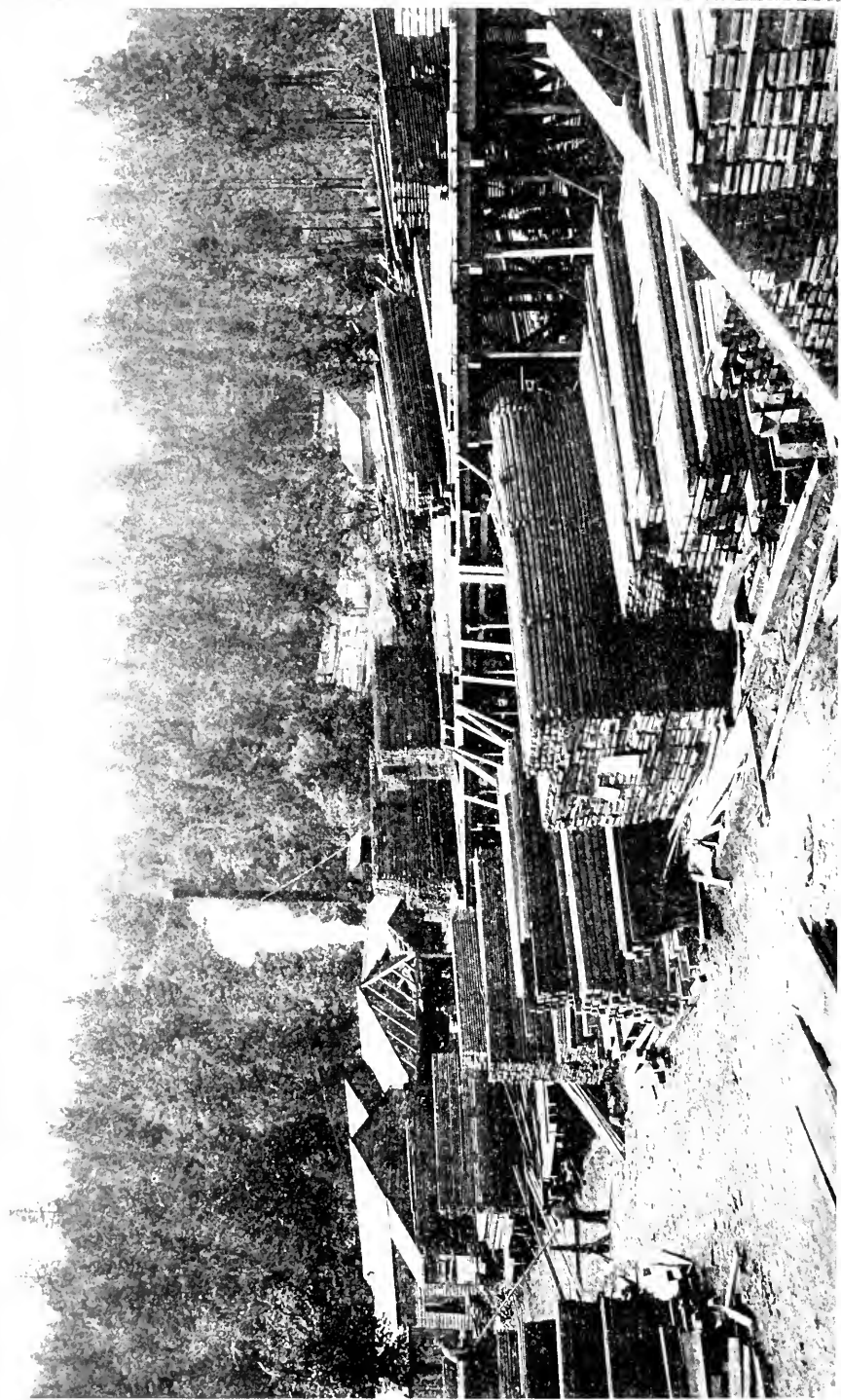
The methods of mining in this county are placer, quartz and dredging. The beds of the Yuba River are filled with gold dust, and fifteen huge gold dredges, each costing from \$160,000 to \$225,000, are at work day and night.

It is estimated that more than \$50,000,000 in gold dust already has been taken from the beds of the Yuba River. Great quantities of gold quartz are mined, but dredging is the more important method.

The gold dredges have built up two prosperous mining communities: Hammonton, where thirteen dredges are operated by the Yuba Consolidated Goldfields, and Marigold, where the Marysville Dredging Company operates two.

While dredging is the newest form of gold mining in California, more than one-fourth of the gold mined in the State now is taken out by this process, the greater part of this gold comes from land already once mined. The first dredge was put into service fifteen years ago.

The gold dredge does not work in the stream, but on the shore. The practice is to landlock the machine and the mining, therefore, is entirely outside of the channel. The stream is not impaired. The dredge is built in a dry pit dug for that purpose. When the hull is finished, water is run into the pit by ditch or flume. In this way the dredge in operation floats on



Immense lumber mill at Brownsville. The Sierra foothills in Yuba County are heavily timbered. The timber products yield \$1,000,000 annually

*Photo by McCurry Foto Co.*

water brought to it, and its function is to dig up the soil and gravel of the old river bed and wash out the gold. As the dredge moves forward continually, the tailings are left behind after the land has been mined.

The gold field at Hammonton is considered the largest gold mine in the world. The dredges here, working twenty-four hours every day, would require fifty years to exhaust the land at the present rate of progress. The lands of the Yuba Consolidated Goldfields comprise 3,600 acres.

Formed less than ten years ago, with a capitalization of \$12,500,000 in shares of \$5 par value, this concern has paid \$8,000,000 in dividends.

The work requires much skilled labor and the payroll is little less than \$500,000 a year.

On the lower slopes of the Sierras, in Yuba County, are rich quartz mines. New ones are now being worked. At Rackerby, thirty miles northwest of Marysville, is the Santa Rosa gold mine, on which steady operations will be begun shortly. Work is going on at the Twentieth Century mine near the same place. Many quartz mines are being worked in Browns Valley. Among the most important mines in this part of the county is the Mellon. Pocket hunters have taken thousands of dollars from such mines. The Solomon Wonder, near Brownsville, has produced \$100,000.

### **Lumber**

The slopes of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in Yuba County are heavily timbered and a number of lumber mills operate. Yellow pine and sugar pine, spruce, cedar, oak and other woods are found in large quantities.

The abundance of timber and its proximity to the towns of the counties, favorable to reasonable prices, is an incentive to building.

Leal's sawmill at Brownsville, in Yuba County, thirty-five miles northeast of Marysville, is one of the larger plants. It turns out from 10,000 to 12,000 feet of high-class lumber a day.

It is estimated that the sawmills of the county produce annually about 3,000,000 feet. Including fuel wood and posts, the yearly value of forest products reaches close to \$1 000,000.

### **Fish and Wild Game**

Yuba-Sutter counties abound in wild game and fish.

In the Feather River salmon and trout are plentiful, while mountain trout are found in the streams and brooks of the foothills.

In the buttes of Sutter County and the foothills of the Sierras in Yuba County, rabbits, deer, quail and doves are plentiful. From surrounding cities come hundreds of sportsmen each season. Wild ducks and geese abound in the rivers.

There are several gun clubs.

### **Finances**

The wealth of the four banks in Yuba County and of the three banks in Sutter County reflects the general prosperity.

In the fall of 1914, deposits in the Yuba County banks aggregated nearly \$4,000,000; those of Sutter County, nearly \$750,000.

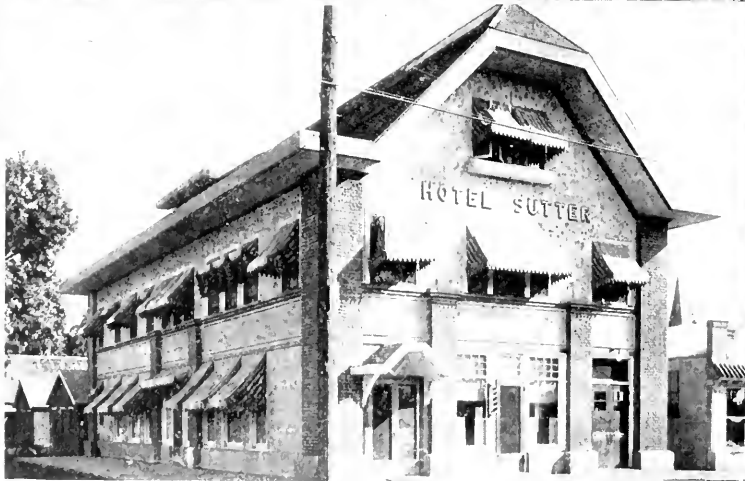
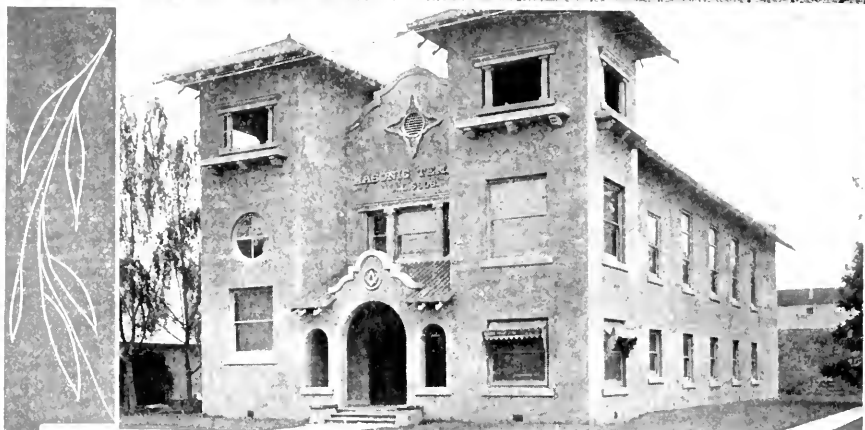
Here are statements published June 30, 1914.

The Rideout Bank at Marysville, Yuba County, and branch at Live Oak, Sutter County; aggregate resources (both banks) and savings and commercial accounts combined, \$2,248,301.72; capital stock paid in, \$250,000.

The Farmers' Bank of Wheatland, Wheatland, Yuba County; resources, \$200,403.79; capital paid in, \$38,400.

The Decker, Jewett & Co. Bank, Marysville; resources, \$728,725.68; capital, \$150,000.





*Photo by McCurry Foto Co.*

The public buildings of Sutter County are thoroughly modern and attractive

The Northern California Bank of Savings, Marysville: resources, \$2,059,758.34; capital, \$130,000.

The First National Bank of Yuba City: resources, \$369,581.87; capital, \$50,000.

The Savings Bank of Sutter County, Yuba City: resources, \$391,387.87; capital, \$25,000.

### Schools

The maintenance of modern school departments in both counties is noteworthy for the prospective settler.

Yuba County, with Jennie Malalley, superintendent, has forty-two schools with seventy teachers and 1,248 pupils.

An entire block in Marysville is devoted to the new high and grammar schools, the former costing \$60,000 and the latter \$48,000. The grammar school average attendance is 470, and the high school 185.

Elizabeth Vagedes, Sutter County's superintendent, says that during the school year ending June, 1914, the thirty-four grammar schools gained nearly ten per cent. in attendance. There is, besides, the high school at Sutter City. Twenty per cent. of the buildings have been built during the last four years—an indication of growth. Four new buildings were planned in the fall of 1914.

There are private schools as well. Of these the most important is the College of Notre Dame, conducted in Marysville by the sisters of Notre Dame. This is considered one of the leading educational institutions of California. It was founded in 1856 and incorporated by the legislature in 1869.

The buildings and grounds of the college occupy an entire block. The college department contains a library, chemistry and physics laboratory, lecture hall, class rooms and music rooms. The Saint Cecilia Music Hall forms a suite of fourteen pleasant rooms where the pupils practice under the supervision of competent teachers.

While the school is Catholic, pupils of other denominations are received provided they conform exteriorly to all regulations of the boarding school.

### Yuba County Communities

#### Marysville

Marysville, chief city of both Yuba-Sutter counties, is called "The Hub of the Sacramento Valley." It is known as "The biggest little city on the Coast," and its population is increasing at the rate of forty-seven per cent. for the census period, to say nothing of the commercial gains brought about by the rapid settlement and development of the surrounding territory. Those are points worth remembering.

Situated at the confluence of the Yuba and Feather rivers, it is an up-to-date and attractive city of 6,700 population (1914), trade center of a region including parts of Butte, Colusa and Nevada counties as well as Sutter and Yuba. It has a picturesque history reaching back to '49, and a future of immense promise. Few American cities of the size are richer.

Marysville, founded in 1849, was first called Yubaville. This name was changed in honor of Mrs. Mary Covillaud, the first white woman in the community.

The city quickly became the distributing point for a large mining territory: it was the base of thirty-six stage lines, as well as several steamship lines to San Francisco. In a single year, early in the fifties, \$12,000,000 of pure gold was shipped out by a single firm of gold buyers.

Then came the cattle period and the wheat era, bringing new wealth, and finally the present stage of fruit, dairying and intensive farming. Through all, Marysville has added to its prestige.

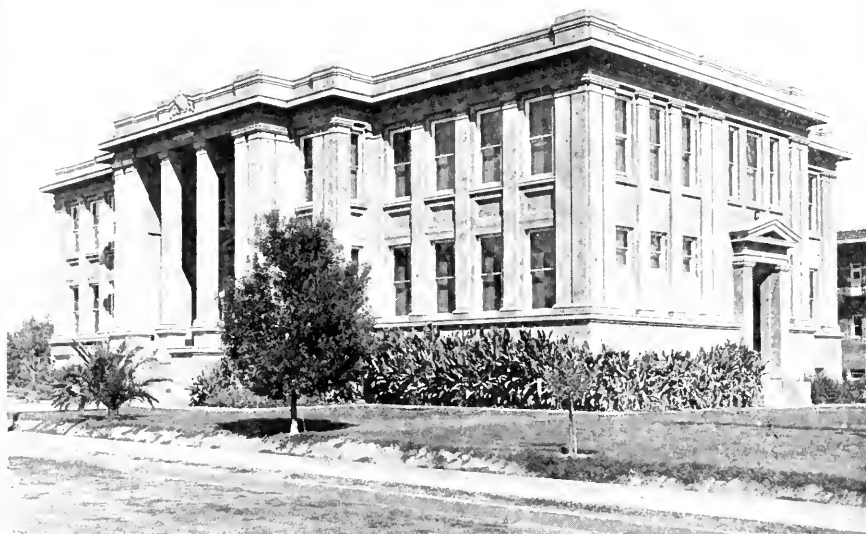


*Photo by McCurry Foto Co.*

**Handsome Sutter City school and a tree-bordered driveway in Sutter County**



Lincoln School, type of the modern grammar school, and a Sutter County driveway



The commodious new high school and Notre Dame College, Marysville, Yuba County

A manufacturing town of no little importance and a retail center, beautified by public parks and tree-lined avenues, Marysville today is one of the most beautiful of the smaller cities of California.

Because of its geographical position Marysville is steadily adding to its importance as a railroad center. It is on the main lines of the Southern Pacific and the Western Pacific railroads. Two branches of the Southern Pacific, to Oroville and to Woodland, start from here. It has its water transportation and its electric lines spreading far over the State, including those of the Northern Electric Railroad, and interurban line runs to Yuba City.

Marysville has broad streets, well paved and shaded; modern stores, two daily papers, a \$75,000 public library, seven churches, six schools. There are two wholesale grocery houses, three banks, eight dry-goods stores, a brewery, two bottling works, a planing mill, lumber yards, and a wool-scouring plant. Here the Sperry Flour Company has large mills, and there are the fruit plants of the California Fruit Cannery Association and the J. K. Armsby Company.

The fire department has a modern alarm system. Artesian wells within the city furnish an abundance of good water and the Marysville Water Company is constantly extending its system. The Marysville postoffice, in charge of Thomas F. Fogarty, postmaster, furnishes excellent mail service to Marysville and its environs. From 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of parcel-post mail are handled daily.

There are seven public parks, besides Ellis Lake, covering sixty acres, and Knight Park, containing eighty acres. More than fifteen miles of sewers assure perfect sanitation. There also are gas service, telephone service, and all the other conveniences.

The public library, one of the handsomest of Marysville's newer buildings, was presented to the city by the late John Q. Packard. It holds now more than 10,000 volumes; 100 magazines are received monthly.

The principal fraternal orders have branches in Marysville. The Elks' Building cost \$85,000; the Odd Fellows have a building, recently remodeled. Masonic Hall cost \$100,000; Foresters Hall \$65,000.

There are several theatres. One, completed recently, cost \$50,000 and seats 1,200.

The progress of the city and the surrounding region is furthered by a progressive Chamber of Commerce, which is striving untiringly for the advancement and development of the entire district.

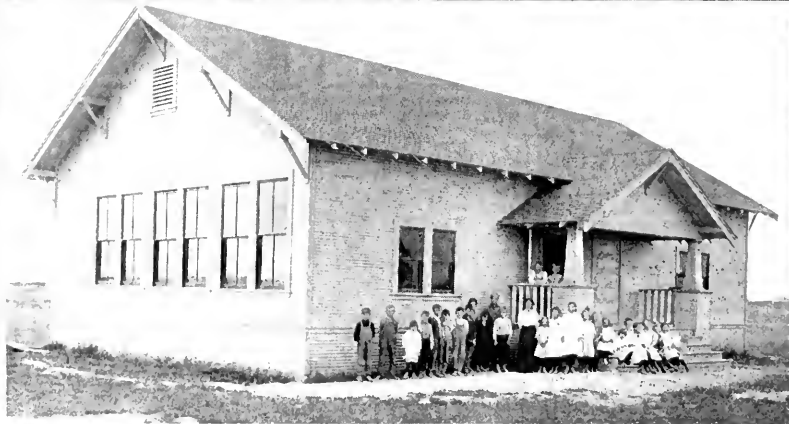
Among the largest manufacturing concerns of Marysville is the Yuba Construction Company. Here huge gold dredges are built—not only for Yuba County's mining companies, but for others in California and Siberia, South America, Alaska, Idaho and Oregon. This company's payroll, the largest in Marysville, is \$150,000 a year.

The important plants are a large creamery and the Empire Foundry, which makes hydraulic apparatus.

The Yuba River, which flows through the southern end of Marysville, is spanned by a new bridge connecting D Street, Marysville's principal thoroughfare, with a long stretch of level bituminized State highway, toward Wheatland.

This bridge will soon be replaced by a more modern and expensive one, built by Yuba County. The construction of this bridge began in August, 1914. It will cost \$140,000, being built of steel and concrete. The plans call for 10,650 barrels of cement, 19,500 linear feet of concrete piling, 7,100 cubic yards of concrete in the bridge itself, and 820,000 pounds of reinforced steel.

The bridge will be 2,055 feet long, with a twenty-four-foot roadway and four-foot sidewalks on either side, illuminated by forty-four electroliers, each having three lamps. The spans will measure fifty feet.



*Photo by McCurry Foto Co.*

Wheatland, Hammonton and Arboga, Yuba County, have excellent school buildings





*Photo by McCurry Foto Co.*

High schools at Yuba City and Live Oak. Sutter County has excellent school facilities

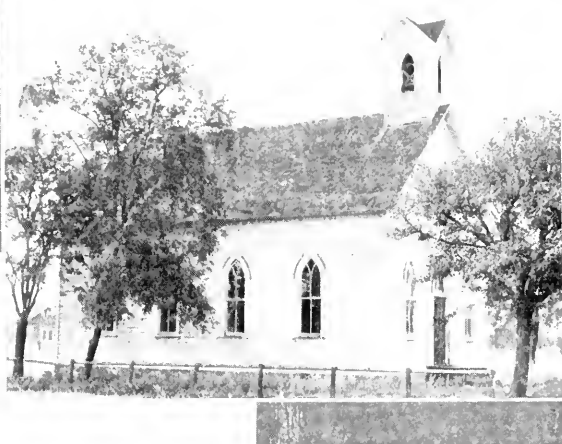
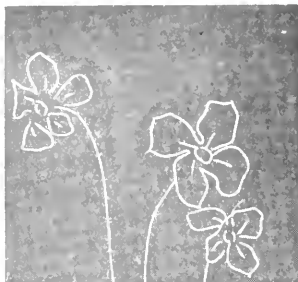
### **Wheatland.**

Wheatland, twelve miles south of Marysville, is the second town of the county. It is near the Bear River and 129 miles from San Francisco on the Southern Pacific. This is the largest hop producing center in the world. During the picking season hundreds of men, women and children are employed. The disbursement in wages exceeds \$100,000.

There is a splendid school, having both grammar and high grades, standing in the public park. Wheatland owns its water supply. There are a newspaper and a bank, several hotels, churches, and a new opera house. Drained streets and an electric lighting system are other important assets. The town has an enterprising Chamber of Commerce.

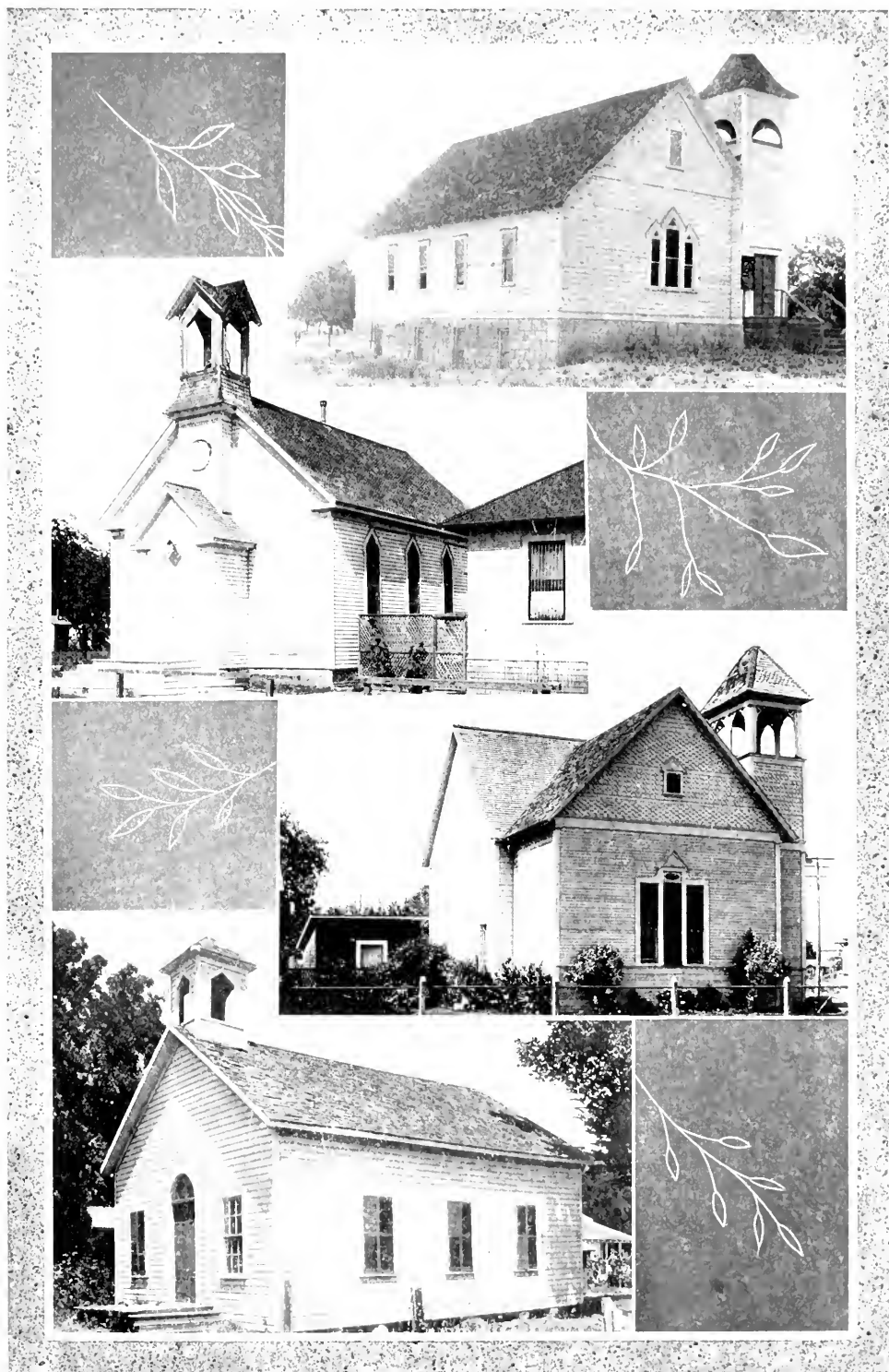
### **Other Towns**

Brown's Valley, in the foothills twelve miles northeast of Marysville, is in the center of a district comprising 45,000 acres of fertile irrigated land,

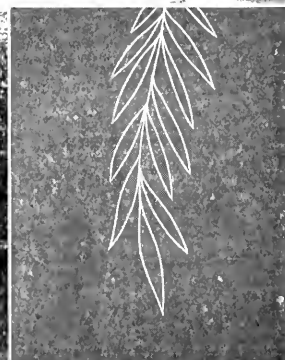
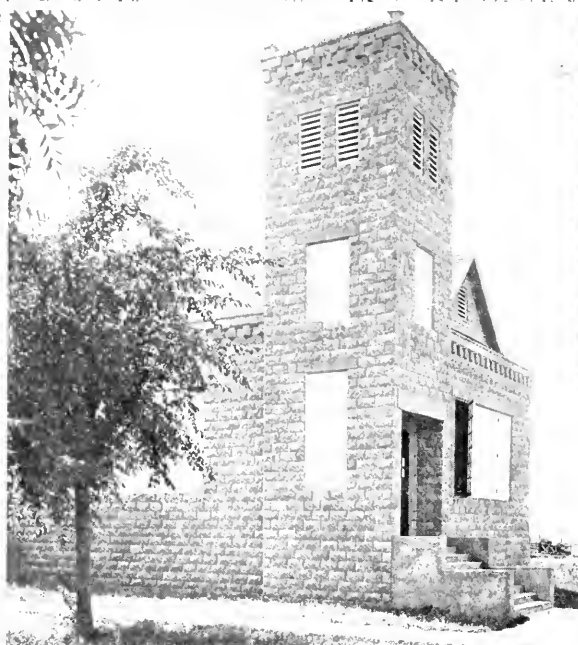


*Photo by McCurry Foto Co.*

There are thirty-four grammar school buildings in Sutter County

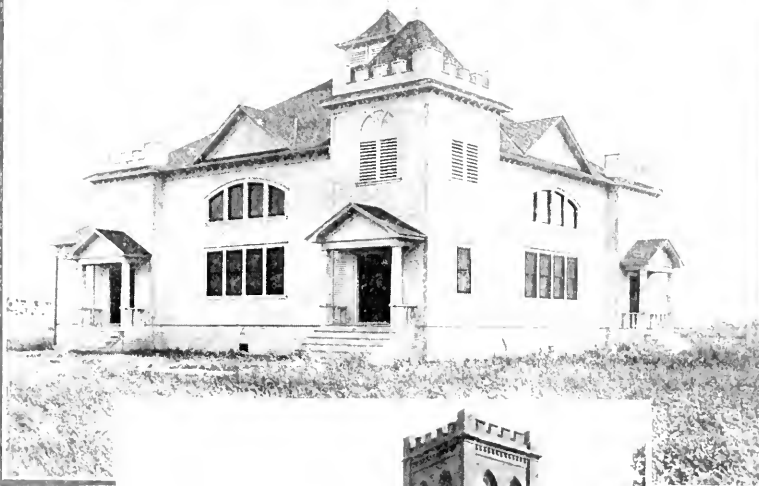


In 1914 the Sutter County schools gained ten per cent. in attendance



*Photo by McCurry Foto Co.*

Church at Wheatland, Presbyterian Church, Marysville, St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Marysville, Yuba County



*Photo by McCune Photo Co.*  
**First Methodist Church, Marysville: church at Arboga; St. Joseph's Episcopal Church, Marysville**



*Photo by McCurry Foto Co.*

Street scenes in the mountain towns of Woodleaf and Camptonville, Yuba County



all accessible by good roads. All kinds of fruits and berries grow here in profusion as well as alfalfa, cereals, grapes and nuts. Here is a splendid opportunity for the small farmer. The town of Brown's Valley has several hundred inhabitants, with schools, churches, hotels, and mercantile houses.

The district is also a rich quartz mining center. Among the important mines are the Smithurst, Flag, Bessie, Sweet Vengeance, Old Hawk Eye, and Northern Light.

Smartsville, east of Brown's Valley and eighteen miles from Marysville, is chiefly a mining town, on the Yuba River, with an altitude of 760 feet. The district of late has become noted for its fruit, especially oranges. There are a number of large placer mines, and millions still remain to be taken out. The new Blue Point mining claims, on the Yuba River near Smartsville, consist of 130 acres of gravel, 2,500 feet of tunnel, twenty-eight miles of ditch and a capacity of 2,000 miner's inches of water. More than \$3,000,000 has been produced in thirty-five years.

Camptonville, fifty miles from Marysville, with an altitude of 2,388 feet, is a stock raising and mining center. Near this place is the Ramm Ranch, where it is boasted the finest grapes in the United States are grown. Apples, peaches and pears, as well as citrus fruits, also are produced here. The output of this section is transported into Marysville by teams.

Fishing and game are abundant in Strawberry Valley, in the extreme northern part of Yuba County. This was a great gold center in the early days. Challenge is similar to Camptonville. Dobbins is a trading point and Brownsville a small community with a rich lumber camp. Woodville also is in the lumber region.

Hammonton, one of the newer communities, is known throughout Yuba County as "Spotless Town." Here are located the dredges of the Yuba Consolidated Goldfields. Hammonton is twelve miles east of Marysville.

Marigold, ten miles east of Marysville, is also a gold town, with the dredges of the Marysville Dredging Company.

Bullards Bar is on the North Yuba River, forty-one miles from Marysville. Mining is still carried on to some extent.

## **Sutter County Communities**

### **Yuba City.**

Yuba City, county-seat and largest town of Sutter County, is a thoroughly up-to-date community, with a population exceeding 1,600 in 1914. Situated on the Feather River at the head of navigation, the city occupies an important commercial position.

Laid out in 1849 and incorporated in 1908, this is a modern little city with all of the conveniences. Its homes are electric lighted. There is a \$30,000 high-pressure water system. The Southern Pacific and Northern Electric railroads serve Yuba City, and an electric fifteen-minute service runs to Marysville, which lies across the river.

This county is of industrial as well as agricultural importance.

The plant of the Yuba City Milling Company has a capacity of 200 barrels of flour and forty-five tons of feed a day.

The fruit-packing plant of Rosenberg Brothers & Company is here, as is the cannery of the Central California Canneries Company, employing 350 people. The establishment of J. B. Wilkie & Company dries 1,500 tons of grapes and 2,500 tons of prunes a year.

One of the Yuba City canneries shipped 100,000 cases of peaches in 1913 and a larger quantity in 1914. The same cannery sent out 50,000 cases of canned tomatoes in 1913, while the 1914 output was greatly in excess.

Yuba City has a national and savings bank, a modern hotel, a flour mill, a lumber yard, several churches, a fine public school building, a creamery, and many prosperous mercantile establishments.



The Court House and Hall of Records are surrounded by a beautiful park, facing which is Mission Hall, a county auditorium used for conventions and meetings. Masonic Hall is an admirable structure, and the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World also have halls.

Yuba City is noted for its beautiful homes, surrounded by large gardens, and the wide streets, shaded with orange, magnolia, olive and walnut trees, form avenues leading out into the great Feather River fruit district.

### **Meridian.**

Meridian is a growing town on the Sacramento River, in the western part of the county. The Northern Electric railroad passes through it, with eighteen trains each day. Dairying and fruit growing are its principal industries. Adjoining this town are 20,000 acres, reclaimed by levees, known as District No. 70. Here sugar beets, alfalfa, corn, beans, melons and other products grow in profusion. The town has excellent school facilities, churches, and a prosperous business section.

### **Live Oak.**

Live Oak, on the Southern Pacific and Northern Electric railroads, is a prosperous community, having electric lights and power, an up-to-date business district and schools. A branch of the Rideout Bank is located here.

The town is the center of a rich district, but here, as in every other part of the county, there is opportunity for greater development.

### **Sutter City.**

Located at the base of the Sutter Buttes, Sutter City has an ideal situation. Fruit growing is one of its principal industries. The town has beautiful homes and wide streets. Almonds are a specialty in the contiguous district.

Eighteen Northern Electric trains run through this community daily. Besides a grammar and a high school, there are churches, a hotel, a public hall and a growing business section.

### **Nicolaus.**

Nicolaus, on the Feather River, is the shipping point for the southeastern part of the county and center of a large and wealthy district devoted to dairying and fruit. Cheese factories operate here. A large area is devoted to hops.

### **Pennington.**

The great almond growing district of the county has Pennington for its center. The town is north of the Sutter Buttes and around it is rich territory awaiting development.

### **Other Towns.**

Vernon is a dairy and farming center, at the junction of the Feather and Sacramento rivers.

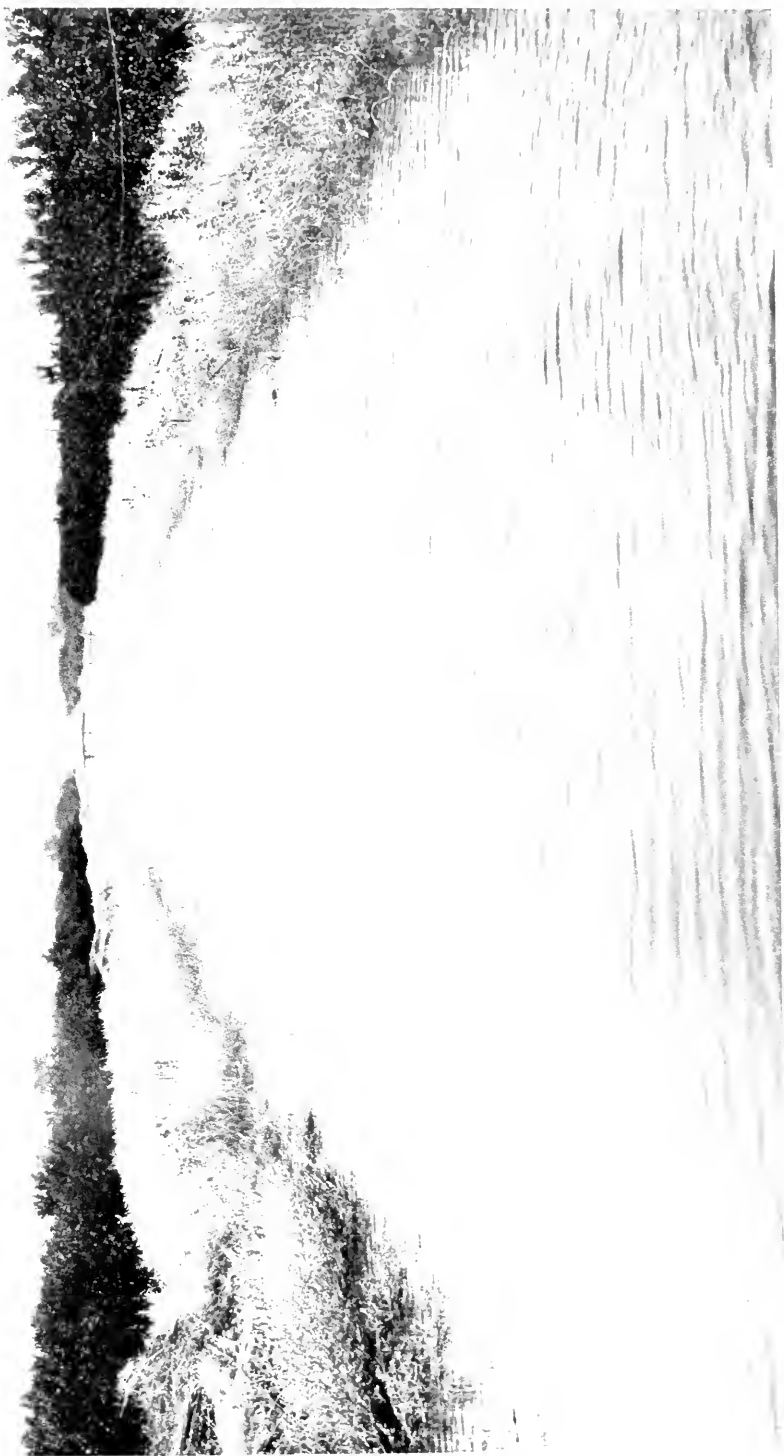
Tudor, on the Southern Pacific, south of Yuba City, has a large grain and dairy territory which affords great opportunities for development.

Sunset, northeast of Yuba City, is increasing in importance.

West Butte, on the west side of the buttes, is the center of a grain and dairy district. Kirksville is a shipping point. Bogue is a station on the Southern Pacific in the heart of the peach belt. Oswald also is a station in the peach territory, and Abbott, Marcuse and Lomo are growing shipping points on the Southern Pacific. Tierra Buena, Nuestro, Encinal, Rio Oso, Catlett and Sankey are similar points on the Northern Electric line.

Chandler is on the Southern Pacific. Not far from it a large acreage is being reclaimed.

Pleasant Grove is the center of an extensive grain growing district near the Western Pacific.



Main Canal, Sutter Butte Canal Company Irrigation system. This system irrigates 150,000 acres and has an abundance of water for all purposes

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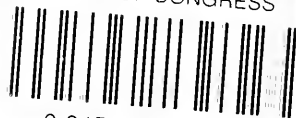
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